

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

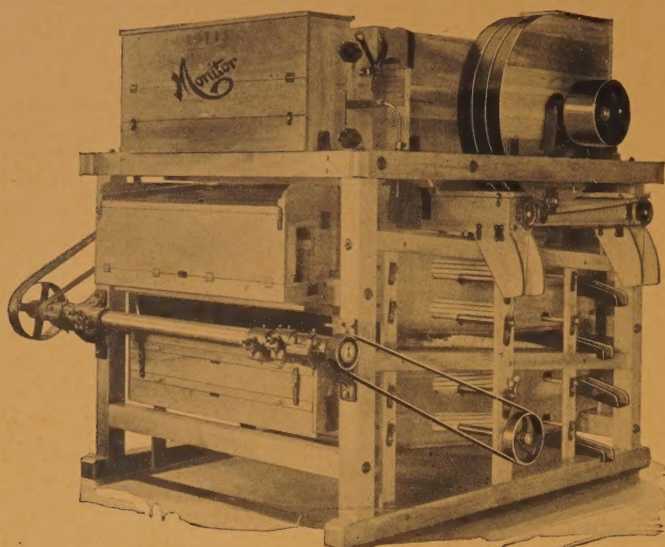
In This Number

Dust Explosion Destroys Elevator Cupola
Changing from Credit to Cash Without Loss of Business
Repudiation of Contract
Portable Grinder a Fire Hazard
Mr. Legge's Swan Song
Winter Wheat Acreage
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Close Out the Valorization Scheme
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Animal Feeds Necessary for Poultry
Washington Feed Dealers at Tacoma
The Government in Business



Gooch's Enlarged Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Lincoln, Neb.
(For description see page 300)



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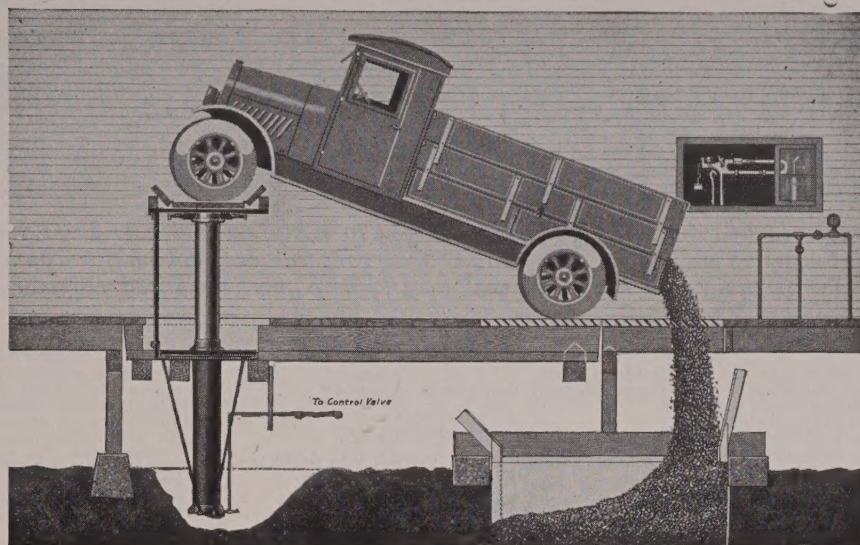
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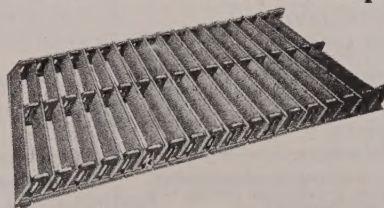
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(Continued on next page.)

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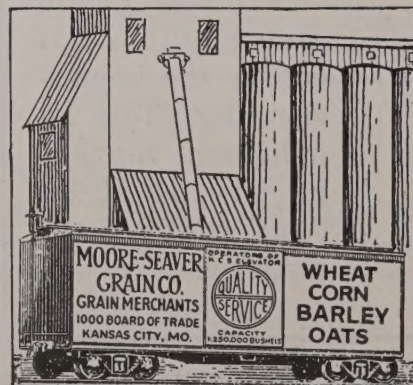
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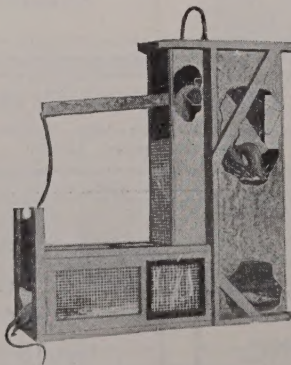
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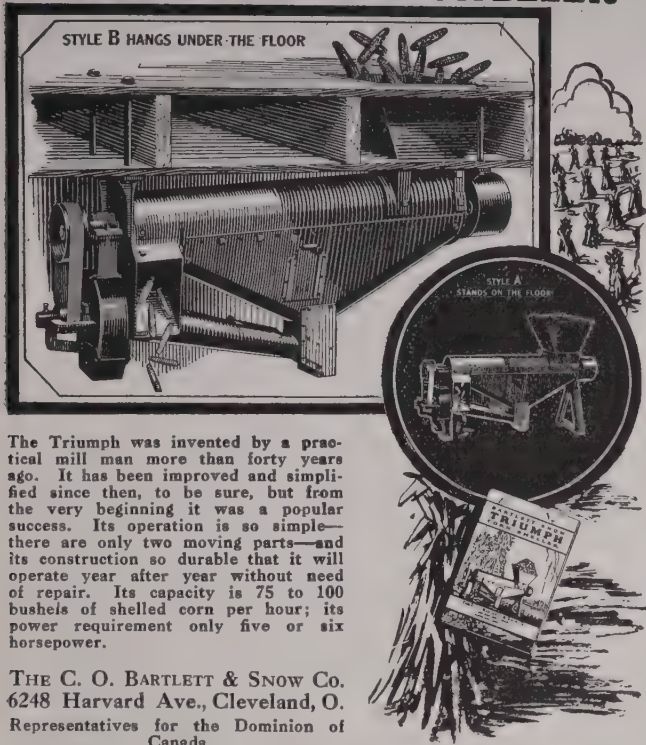
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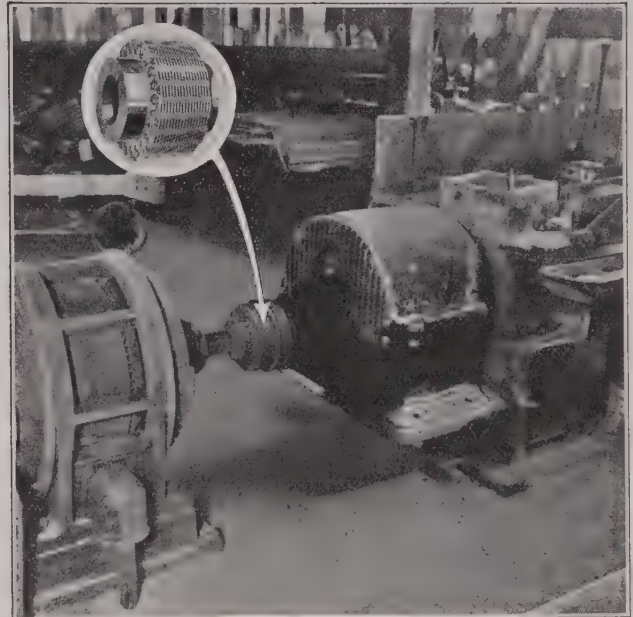
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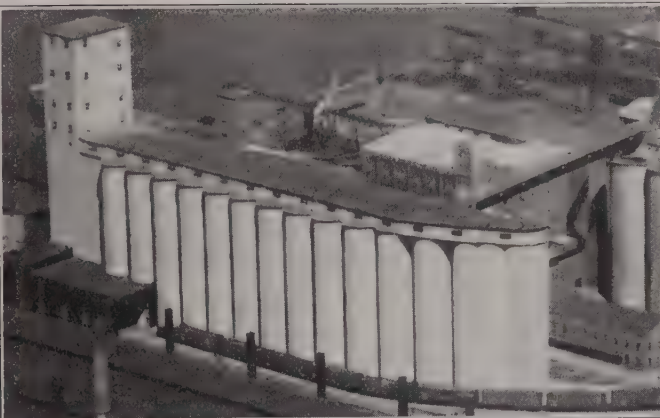
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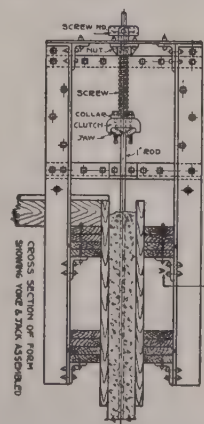
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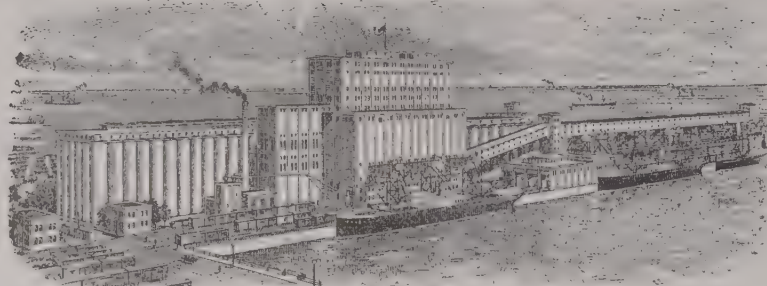
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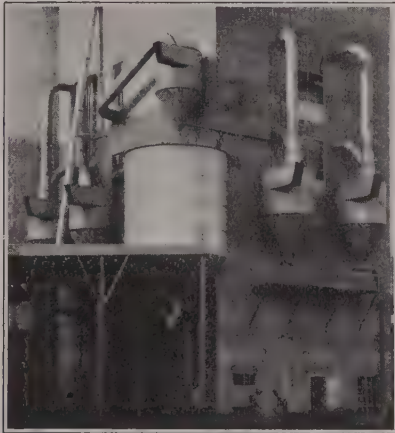
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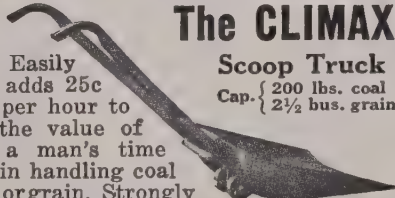


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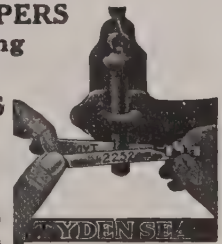


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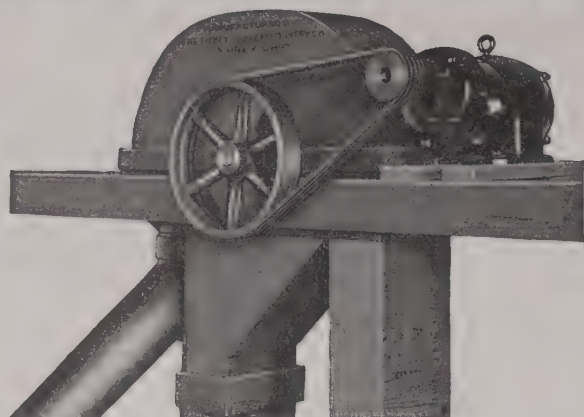
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Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½x13½ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9¼x12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9½x12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

MICHIGAN—Choice of three elevators in three towns. Some very good buys. Chatterton & Son, Lansing, Mich.

NO. DAK.—Elevator for sale in western part of state, good sidelines, large territory. Address Box 566, Hettinger, N. D.

WYOMING—Elevator for sale in good wheat section of eastern Wyoming. Good clean competition. Address 66C4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; plenty of warehouse room; all electric equipment; good territory to draw from. The Farmers State Bank, Eldorado, O.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

INDIANA—Elevator for sale, 18,000 bu.—6,500 cribbed, balance for oats, two warehouses, good buildings. Exclusive business grain, feed, coal, fence, cement, tile and other farm sidelines. Good distance from trucking centers and other elevators. Large annual carload business. C. A. Mendenhall, Mgr., Economy, Ind.

BARGAINS—Have an elevator and feed mill at Long Prairie, Minn.; an elevator at Browerville, Minn., with a warehouse in connection; also elevators at Kief, N. D.; Anamoose, N. D.; and at Brown Siding, S. D. If interested can be bought practically at your own price. 572 New Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS—20,000 bushel elevator for sale; fully equipped, electric power, corn sheller, corn cleaner, manlift, truck lift, hopper scales. In fact everything an elevator needs. Ship on two roads, large territory, plenty grain. Will sell for cash or will trade for land if well located and worth the money. Address 66E10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FIRST \$6,000 BUYS an all steel clad elevator in Western Ohio, in extra good shape; all equipped, and machinery in good shape. Have a hammer mill. Handle a full line. In a good territory; no competition in town; good railroad. A paying business. Reason for selling, would like to go to California. Address 66E9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SO. DAK.—20,000 bushel cribbed grain elevator and residence for sale; in a good territory. All electric equipped. Write 66C6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN OHIO—Two elevators in neighboring towns, practically no competition. Will sell one or both. Very reasonably priced. Chatterton & Son, Lansing, Mich.

WE ARE OFFERING for sale in whole or part our line of five grain elevators located at Galva, Windom, Elyria, Groveland and Hilton, Kansas. Colburn Bros. Co., McPherson, Kans.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE or Rent Elevator in Central Illinois. W. H. DeLong, 1122 West Daniel St., Champaign, Ill.

WANT TO BUY or Lease an elevator in Western Kansas or Nebraska. Address 66D2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY OR LEASE three country elevators in Western Kansas wheat belt. Address 65Y11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY good going elevator and feed mill. Northern Illinois or Wisconsin preferred. Confidential. No brokers. Address 66D5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO TRADE for grain elvtr. a good 7-room house with water inside, elec. throughout, also 160 acres farm land 1 mi. from town. Write 66C5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

INDIANA—150 barrel water power mill and elevator for sale or trade. New machinery. Large storage. In best territory. Chase Mauzy, Rushville, Indiana.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

ILLINOIS Flour Mill for sale; priced to sell; 250-bbl. capacity. Good location; no competition; established 48 years. Sales \$206,744. Complete equipment. Address 66E2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BIG OPPORTUNITY

We are located in one of the largest live stock communities in the U. S.; the demand for feed is constant. We have a building available for the installation of a feed grinding and mixing unit to be operated on a common basis. No portable grinder competition. Here's a big opportunity. Let's get together. Address 66E12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to there columns twice each month for real opportunities.

WANTED \$25,000

A concern operating five country grain elevators and a transit house in Illinois needs \$25,000 additional capital for which they will pay a liberal rate of interest and secure with property with an appraised value of over three times the amount of the loan. Further details furnished if interested. Address 66E6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SOMEBODY'S always hunting an elevator, and there's no wrong time of the year to put an ad in the "Elevators for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick references to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy Bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as grain buyer; age 27; 5 years experience buying all grains grown in the west; excellent references. Address 66D44, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED Grain Man wants position as elevator manager, will furnish capital, or lease elevator. Central Illinois preferred. Address 66E11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANT POSITION as manager of farmers or line elevator. Twenty years successful experience. All reference. Address 66C14, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE

BIG CHIEF Alsike Clover. Northwestern Seed Co., Keokuk, Iowa.

RED CLOVER SEED, all grades. Wells-Osen Mfg. Co., De Pere, Wis.

CANADA Field Peas, new crop. Write 66D24, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, ask for samples and prices. E. W. Mitchell, Roswell, N. Mex.

AFFIDAVIT GRIMM Alfalfa Seed, high quality. Lakin Seed Co., Miles City, Mont.

HARBINSOY Soybeans, especially adapted to thin land. Egyptian Service Co., Flora, Ill.

SEED OATS, re-cleaned, selected, tested; not elevator run. Ross Seed Co., Louisville, Ky.

SWEET CLOVER, Minnesota grown. M. Barzen & Co., Metro Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SEED CORN—500 bu. of good quality Yellow Dent Corn. Sample and price on request. Hugh Ruddock, Bement, Ill.

SILVERMINE, most popular white corn, a big yielder even on poor soils. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

MEDIUM CLOVER—Choice re-cleaned Wisconsin Medium Clover, priced to sell quickly. Pfeiffer Elevator Co., Durand, Wis.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN for sale—Re-cleaned Jap Buckwheat in car lots. Your inquiries solicited. H. B. Low & Son, Orangeville, Pa.

SURPLUS CLOVER, medium red and alsike, at less than wholesale prices. Hardy, clean, Minnesota grown seed. Davis Seed Co., St. Peter, Minn.

SEED CORN

Medium early maturing varieties of high quality and germination prove a splendid sideline for your trade. Get our samples—place them in a noticeable position—they are sent gratis. DeWall Seed Co., Gibson City, Ill.

ILLINOIS GROWN Clover and Soybeans. We are in one of the best producing sections of Illinois and can furnish you best quality re-cleaned Medium and Mammoth Clover direct from the grower in bag lots at a substantial saving. Illini, Manchu, Blackeybrow and Dunfield Soybeans in bag or carlots. Write Lee Huey Seed Co., Plymouth, Ill.

SEEDS WANTED

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

RICHARDSON SCALES for sale. Automatic grain elevator scales, five, six and fifteen bushel capacities. Write Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTORS FOR SALE**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELECTRIC MOTORS For Sale—Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, fully covered by our "One Year Guarantee" against electrical or mechanical defects. Send for complete stock list.

BULLETIN NO. 38.

Sixty illustrated pages of motors, generators, transformers, etc., mailed free on request.

ROCKFORD POWER MACHINERY COMPANY
620 Sixth Street, Rockford, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ AND USE THEM.**

ENGINES FOR SALE

A REAL BARGAIN—40 h.p. upright Venn-Severin engine in A-1 condition. \$500.00 like it stands. P. A. Cope, Frederick, Okla.

OIL ENGINE CHEAP—Second-hand Bessemer Type OD Oil Engine, 25-hp. \$150 f.o.b. cars. Needs new crank shaft and main bearings, otherwise perfect condition. A. J. Balshi, Catawissa, Penn.

In St. Louis



Hotel LENNOX

NEW and decidedly the smartest and most beautifully furnished hotel in St. Louis. Ice cooled air to dining room, and coffee shop. Fans and circulating ice water; tub and shower in every room.

400 ROOMS BATHS—\$3.00 to \$6.00



8th and St. Charles

Hotel MAYFAIR

An oasis of quiet, delightful hospitality surrounded by business, theatre and shopping district. Floor and bed lamps; fan, circulating ice water and bath in every room. Garage service. COFFEE SHOP.

400 ROOMS BATHS—\$3.00 to \$6.00

Heiss Hotel System

Owners and Operators



KMOX
Radio Station



50,000
Watts

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

State.....

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00. Weight $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 552 numbered pages and index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12×12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

ATTRITION MILL for sale, 24 inch built in motors; run very little, good as new. Must sell. Harry Miller, Olin. Ia.

REAL BARGAINS—Used Attrition Mills for sale, belt and motor driven; Kenyon Crushers; Expert Oat Huller; Monitor Oat Clipper; all kinds of machinery and supplies. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

No. 4 MIRACLE ACE Hammer Mill with tex-rope pulley for sale for \$300. Terms or trade. Fine condition. Also parts from dismantled 4 cylinder 60-hp. Fairbanks Morse diesel engine. Write or call George Penhiter, Mapleton, Minn.

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

2 steel elevator legs only, complete with exception of belt, for 24" belt, approximately 100' centers; 4 steel elevator legs complete with belt, $26\frac{1}{2}$ ' centers, 14x7" buckets. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

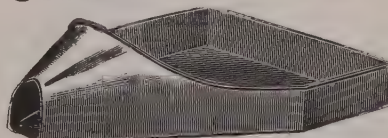
NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

24" Bauer Bros. Attrition Mill with two 15-h.p. Motors; 18" Monarch Mill with two 10-h.p. Motors; 24" Dreadnaught, 20" Monarch, 22" Robinson Attrition Mills; two Hammer Mills; half and one ton Vertical Batch Mixers; half and one ton Horizontal Batch Mixers; Elevators all sizes; Dreadnaught and Monarch Crushers; Hopper, Platform and Automatic Scales; Exact Weight Scales; Oat Crushers; Barley Rolls; Corn Crackers; Corn Driers; Vibrometer Packer; French Burr Mills; Large and Small Pulleys; Canvas and Rubber Belt; one Hess and one Huhn Drier; one Humphrey Elevator; one Man-lift; Car Puller; Bag Piler; Car Loader; Ball Bearing Belt Tighteners; one High Speed Hammer Mill Mounted on Truck; One Sprout, Waldron 1 ton mixer. Send us a list of your wants, we can supply you with a full line of Feed, Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery, also Molasses Feed Machinery. Write us before buying elsewhere. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type 'L', motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BATCH MIXERS—SLIGHTLY USED

Small, medium and large size self-contained vertical batch mixers, also horizontal mixers. Practically new machines at unusual prices. Write 66C12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAINS—Roller Mills, Reels, Sifters and Flour Mill machinery of all kinds for sale, some practically new. A job lot of leather belting of all sizes, including 60 ft. of 16-in. two-ply heavy drive belt. Prices right. E. J. Dalby, No. 4, Flour Exch., Minneapolis, Minn.

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

A GOOD SECOND-HAND 32-in. or 34-in. grain blower blast fan wanted. A Maroa boss or an American blower. Ball bearing blast fan only. Pollock Grain Co., Middle Point, Ohio.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size $15\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2, as is.

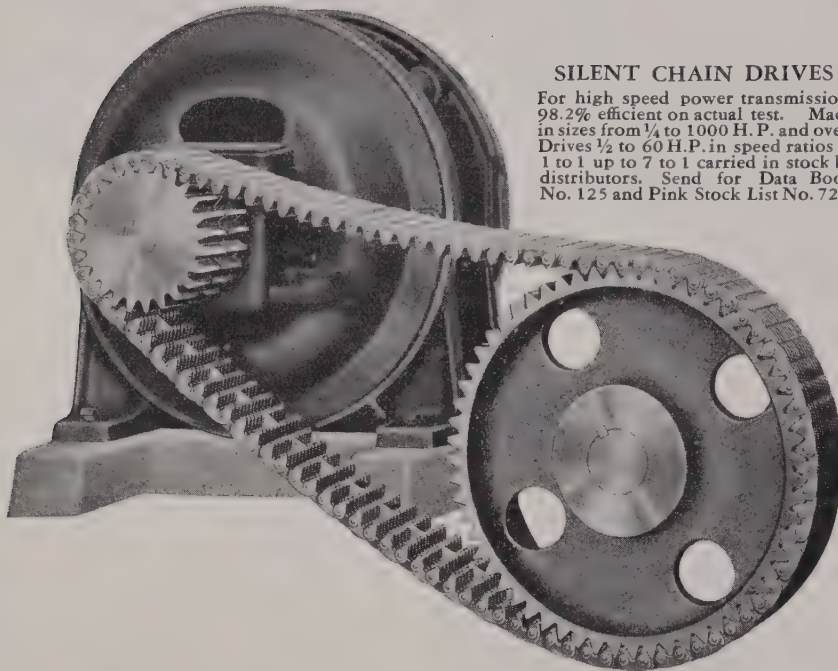
Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Link-Belt Positive Drives

— from Stock

LINK-BELT Silent Chain and Roller Chain Drives for the efficient and positive transmission of power can be obtained from stock, nationally.



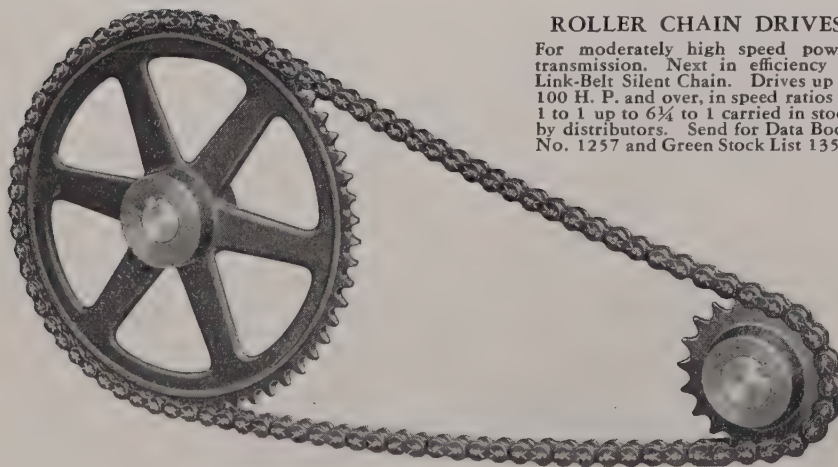
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A merger of
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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

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QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MARCH 11, 1931

IF a 60 per cent Pool cost the Province of Saskatchewan fourteen million dollars, how much will the 100 per cent compulsory pool to be voted upon cost it?

TAXING milk powder 5 cents a pound as proposed in Georgia or coloring it green as proposed in Wisconsin can hardly improve the outlet for this farm product, which has an important place as an ingredient in feeds.

FARMERS who have been roped into signing contracts with the Pool should be reminded by their real friends, the grain shippers, that some of these contracts permit withdrawal from the Pool if notice is sent in before Mar. 15.

THE DUST explosion at Wellington, Kan., described elsewhere in this number, fortunately was attended with no loss of life, but is a forcible reminder that this hazard is still with us and demands constant vigilance and the installation of up-to-date equipment for dust prevention and collection.

FIRST make an industry unprofitable to create a willingness on the part of the business to be taken over, is the politician's recipe for getting the government into business.

THE BENEDICT ARNOLDS who stubbornly persisted in trying to turn all farmers elevators over to pooling by force seem to be losing their standing in ass'n councils. No wonder the Farm Board is looking about for a goat to blame for its failure.

RESUMPTION of trading in bonded wheat futures on the New York Produce Exchange affords the speculative and hedging trade an opportunity to buy and sell on the basis of worldwide conditions and unhampered by arbitrary Farm Board price control.

THE MUNICIPALLY owned electric power plant at Algona, Ia., has been charging such excessive rates that the operator of the feed grinding mill at that point figures that he has paid for the city's new swimming pool, two diesel engines and the lettering of the city on the standpipe.

MARKET price movements discount coming events in advance and it is significant that during the past 30 days the Chicago July wheat future has dropped four cents compared with Liverpool, indicating that the trade may be preparing itself for abandonment of stabilization in July.

SHORT crops bring out unexpected supplies to confound the alarmists. One elevator in Illinois has received 500 bus. of corn picked up in the field by gleaners and missed by the huskers, in a district where in other years corn was so plentiful no one bothered to save the waste.

BLEACHING of pot barley having been prohibited in England during the war that industry died out and Great Britain has been obtaining bleached barley from Denmark and Germany, which countries buy the British barley, bleach it and ship it back, thanks to an obsolete regulation.

THE WASHINGTON legislature has before it two bills, one, S. B. 82, granting pool organizations the right to do business with non-members, and the other, S. B. 27, exempting the pools from paying the corporate income tax, which is a manifest injustice to every other form of corporate organization.

WITH TEN portable feed grinding mills working out of one town of Manson, Ia., it will be seen what a menace to the established feed mill the "Fresh Air Grinder" has become. It will take good service and better grinding to put the portable mills out of the running. Dealers in that state who are paying excessive rates for power can take advantage of Sec. 6143 of the Code giving the various towns the right to regulate rates. This would be the wiser course, rather than to have a power commission created, that might prove a boomerang to the power users.

DISCONTINUANCE of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n is a warning to the country elevator operators to take up the burden of improving the quality of the crop by providing seed free from weeds and of preferred varieties. Seed treatment for smut should be encouraged.

THE ARTIFICIAL character of the present cash wheat market and the added hazard of doing business coincidentally with government interference with price levels is strikingly illustrated by the action of the bankers of Kansas City, who have reduced their loan basis on wheat to 20 cents per bushel below the May quotation, the marginal requirement heretofore having been 10 per cent of the market price.

"SLOWNESS of the farmers in getting together and acting collectively for their own good" was discouraging to Chairman Legge, he said in a statement given out Mar. 6. He has discovered that the grain growers, while willing to join with one another in legitimate co-operative enterprises, have had their eyes opened to the folly of contract pooling of the kind advocated by the Farm Board, by the failure of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

FUMIGANTS compounded by quacks and even those described by the bureaucrats are not always to be relied upon to kill weevil. An unknown mixture or an experimental insecticide may injure the germination or taint the grain permanently as occurred in a shipment of wheat to England recently. It is hoped the investigation to be conducted by two experts sent from Canada will disclose the character of the disinfectant imparting the objectionable odor.

THE PROPOSED Landlord's lien law advocated by the farmers and the regular dealers of Illinois should have the support of the landlords as well, since it deprives them of none of their rights under the present statute, but merely supplies its omission to require notice of lien to be given by the landlord. At present the landlord loses his lien suit if he can not show that the grain buyer knew of the lien. The proposed law would take this defense from the buyer, since he would be liable if the landlord had recorded his lien.

PROTECTION OF BUYERS against landlords' liens is promised under a bill prepared for introduction into the Minnesota Legislature by the Western Grain Men's Ass'n, following the practice of buyers paying into court the purchase price of grain when there is a difference over the right to the proceeds. The proposed bill would empower the warehouseman to take the same course without prior court proceedings and solely on his own initiative, the clerk of the court being reimbursed for acting as custodian of the funds by a generous percentage of the amount held in escrow. The bill should go thru the legislature with a whoop, since all the benefits accrue to the lienholder.

Reforestation No Solution

Not so much is being said just now about reforestation as a method of utilizing the farm acres that must otherwise be abandoned, if the Farm Board's acreage reduction plan is to be enforced. At the same time nothing else of any consequence has been put forward, and tree planting must therefore be considered as the project of greatest promise.

Just what the farmer would do, during the 30 or 40 years necessary to grow merchantable timber is not stated, and nothing is said about the taxes on his land during all of the unproductive years, nor the lack of return upon the original investment. Perhaps, in the meantime, taxes on such land would be remitted, and the farmer would have grown old enough to be given an old age pension.

If neither of these worked out, perhaps the Federal government might, through the National Forest Reservation Commission, purchase the land. It bought more than a quarter of a million acres last year, at an average cost of \$2.63 per acre.

More than 190,000,000 acres are now devoted to national forests and that of course means that this much land is paying no taxes of any kind, and is costing the people a lot of money for upkeep and protection.

The Government in Business

Those who have read Pres. Hoover's message to the Senate explaining why he was returning to that body the Muscle Shoals bill, without approving it, are encouraged to believe a similar fate would await any legislative effort to further involve the government in schemes for agricultural relief. There are even some who interpret some of the President's words as almost a suggestion that he would be glad of an opportunity to sign a bill repealing the Marketing Act.

The paragraphs specifically cited as showing his present feelings, are as follows:

But for the Federal Government deliberately to go out to build up and expand such an occasion to the major purpose of a power and manufacturing business is to break down the initiative and enterprise of the American people; it is destruction of equality of opportunity amongst our people; it is the negation of the ideals upon which our civilization has been based.

This bill raises one of the important issues confronting our people. That is squarely the issue of Federal Government ownership and operation of power and manufacturing business not as a minor by-product but as a major purpose. Involved in this question is the agitation against the conduct of the power industry. The power problem is not to be solved by the Federal Government going into the power business, nor is it to be solved by the project in this bill.

The remedy for abuses in the conduct of that industry lies in regulation and not by the Federal Government entering upon the business itself. I have recommended to the Congress on various occasions that action should be taken to establish Federal regulation of interstate power in cooperation with State authorities. This bill would launch the Federal Government upon a policy of ownership and operation of power utilities upon a basis of competition instead of by the proper Government function of regulation for the protection of all the people.

I hesitate to contemplate the future of our institutions, of our government, and of our country if the preoccupation of its officials is to be no longer the promotion of justice and equal opportunity but is to be devoted

to barter in the markets. That is not liberalism, it is degeneration.

Certainly if there is peril in having government officials devote their time to bartering electric power and perhaps fertilizer, there is far greater peril when they attempt to do the same thing with 5 or 10 or perhaps 50 agricultural products. In both cases "equality of opportunity" is lost, and the "ideals upon which our civilization has been based," have been destroyed.

Congress is not now in session, and unless specially called, will not again convene until next December, but in the meantime the members will be giving attentive ear to what their constituents say, and the members of the grain and allied trades can, if they only will, say "a plenty."

Government Lets Go of 25,000,000 Bushels

The recent announcement by the Government that it would sell abroad 35,000,000 bus. of wheat is simply an acceptance of the inevitable.

With grain storehouses filled, and the coming harvest a few months away it is the part of wisdom to make room by disposing of grain that may go out of condition if held over summer at seaboard ports.

Construction of additional grain elevators is an alternative requiring too large a capital; and the new storehouses might not be completed in time.

Similar sales abroad must be made from time to time, with or without public announcement, since the first lot is but a fraction of the Government's holdings. The action of the Government is a step in the right direction, and, being conducted thru the regular export brokers, must meet the approval of the trade generally.

Some sales have been made abroad by the Government of wheat f. o. b. Gulf Ports at 12 cents under Chicago May, equivalent to about 55 cents at Kansas City. For this wheat the Government has paid various prices from \$1.25 to 73 cents per bushel, has paid storage charges, insurance and interest. The loss to the Government is in excess of 20 cents per bushel, and the average loss may be 50 cents per bushel, but will not be known until after the entire transaction has been closed.

Operations of the U. S. Government and the Canadian Wheat Pool have stimulated wheat production in foreign countries and directly caused a price depression that may be fairly estimated at 50 cents per bushel. Against this the stabilization operations have added 20 cents a bushel to the domestic price of wheat. After giving the Government credit for the 20 cents there remains a net loss to the wheat grower of 30 cents per bushel. The consumers have the assurance of the chairman of the Farm Board that they are paying \$3,000,000 a week more for their bread. The taxpayers know they are being assessed \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 a year to make their own food dearer. The beneficiaries are the wheat consumers

of Europe and the salaried officials of the ever-growing Government grain handling subsidiaries. The chairman of the Farm Board has publicly stated that some banks having loans on wheat were prevented from failing; but, as this was not the purpose of the Agricultural Marketing Act, bankers, tho benefited, are not properly included among the beneficiaries. Millions of dollars are being distributed to the owners of grain elevators storing wheat for the Government, but as this also was not the purpose of the demagogues voting for the Act, these payments are not to be included among the benefits for which the Farm Board may claim credit.

When any private business loses money consistently it is promptly closed down either because the owners bring sound business judgment into play; or because their capital has been exhausted. Such an argument does not appeal to the managers of a Government enterprise. The funds of the taxpayers are inexhaustible. The fact that a business activity is certain to lose money makes it ideal for Government operation. Witness the support given by demagogues in Congress to Government operation of water power plants for the generation of electricity. The noble experiment of Government gambling in wheat may be expected to end when the public gets tired of backing the game.

Meantime the grain trade must adjust itself to the unstable conditions created by the competition of an agency able to lose millions of dollars in trade.

One condition to be guarded against is the tying up of private storage room in terminal and country elevators by contracts with Farm Board subsidiaries offering to pay one-thirtieth of a cent a bushel on grain sold to the Government subsidiary and not ordered out in June. It is conceivable that a country elevator may become filled with wheat sold to the Government agency at an attractive premium of three cents per bushel, that the Government will delay ordering out for several months. The house being full the owner will lose the opportunity of handling grain thru the house, the 1/30 cent a day storage charge being but a fraction of what could be earned by buying and shipping during the season's rush for the owner's account.

Since the Farm Board refuses to commit itself to stabilization on the new crop, the situation may develop to where we have two kinds of wheat in the United States, "frozen wheat" and "free wheat."

"Frozen" wheat, like "frozen" loans of banks, would be wheat owned by the Government and immovable because held above the world's parity in price. It would be unsalable. At the same time that the Government was holding its "frozen" wheat in store the new crop would be changing hands every day at the export price level. To handle the free wheat the dealer will need all his storage facilities. He can not afford to tie up his elevator with long time storage contracts.

The Gift of Prophecy

When some of the members of the Farm Board were first appointed some of them apparently felt that they automatically became endowed with supernatural wisdom and they began to prophesy as to what they could and would do. They believed themselves to be correct interpreters of the "king's dream."

Unfortunately for the reputation of these prophets, however, reports of the making of these prophecies are easily verified, and the results prove the makers to have been false prophets. Some of them were evidently forgetful of the old adage about speech being silver and silence golden.

Everyone will recall how easily the Farm Board was going to dispose of its wheat, according to Mr. McKelvie, who said the Board would "sweep its bins," a few weeks before new grain came on the market, and thus be ready to handle the new crop. No longer ago than last June—June 18, to be exact—Chairman Legge, in a talk at Salina, Kans., said the Board would lose no money on its wheat as the grain would be held until it could be sold at a profit.

On the 35,000,000 bushels being offered for export sale the Board must take a loss of more than \$20,000,000, plus the carrying charge and with elevators everywhere loaded with government wheat for which no market can be found, "sweeping the bins," before July 1, is going to be an impossible task.

Getting Boastful

Some of the officials of the government controlled co-operatives are becoming boastful as to the "rapid" spread of this form of marketing. Well, as some of these organizations loan the farmer cheap money and then force him to market thru them until the loan is repaid, and as some of them use all of the silver-tongued orators of the Farm Board and the State and Federal departments of agriculture, as well as of the agricultural colleges, etc., to portray the beauties of this method of disposing of farm crops, it was not to be wondered at that there should have been some growth.

There is nothing particularly phenomenal about this growth, however, despite the allurements and the "brass band" tactics as was clearly demonstrated last year, by the response to appeals and in some cases, to demands for reduced wheat and cotton acreage. There are now and always will be enough farmers marketing as their own judgments dictate, to give the independent dealers plenty of work.

A specific case in point is furnished by the statement recently made by M. W. Thatcher, of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, to the effect that 65,000 farmers in Minnesota, No. Dakota, Montana and Wisconsin would "sell the bulk of their grain through the Farmers' Nat'l Grain Corp'n." As there are more than 493,000 farmers in these 4 states, the situation, from the standpoint of the independent dealer, is certainly not very alarming. The ratio is about one in eight.

Commissions Collectible tho No Intention to Deliver

The intent of both parties to a transaction in grain for future delivery not to make delivery does not affect the right of the commission merchant to recover his commissions for executing the orders, under the decision by the Supreme Court of Kansas, Jan. 10, 1931, in the suit by Goffe & Car-kener, Inc., of Kansas City, Mo., against C. E. Henneberger, a physician.

Affirming the decision of the lower court Justice Burch of the Supreme Court gave the following opinion, in full:

The action was one to recover on a promissory note given to plaintiff by defendant in settlement of a balance due on account for commissions on grain purchased and sold on the board of trade of Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, Ill. The defense was that the transactions were gambling transactions and the consideration for the note was illegal. Plaintiff recovered, and defendant appeals.

The judgment was rendered on an agreed statement of fact, which reads:

"It is admitted by the plaintiff and the defendant that the defendant gave the note set out in plaintiff's petition, and that the consideration of the note was a balance due upon account between the defendant and plaintiff, said account being for grain purchased and sold by said defendant upon the boards of trade of Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

"It is further agreed that the plaintiff, at all of the times that said account was running, was a member in good standing of the boards of trade at Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, Ill., and that said boards of trade were operating under the authority of the federal grain futures trading act.

"It is further agreed that all the transactions in connection with the said accounts were for the orders given by the defendant to Carl Eddy, who was the agent of plaintiff, at Colby, Kan., and were by him transmitted to the office of plaintiff company at Kansas City, Mo., for execution, and that said orders were executed upon the boards of trade of Kansas City, Mo., or Chicago, Ill., by the plaintiff.

"It is further agreed that each and all of the items of said account were for commissions of plaintiff company for executing said orders.

"It is also agreed that the defendant, at the time said orders were given to the plaintiff thru its agent at Colby, Kan., did not intend that the wheat which he was purchasing should be actually delivered to him under his contracts with the plaintiff, or that he was to actually receive wheat at the time he purchased same upon his orders to plaintiff.

"It is further agreed that each and all of the transactions between the defendant and the plaintiff were for grain to be sold or bought upon the market, and that said contracts for the purchase were executed in the manner hereinbefore stated.

"It is further agreed that each and every order, either for sale or to be bought, was closed out before the time specified for the delivery at the time said contracts were made, and that no grain was actually delivered to the defendant, and defendant did not actually deliver any grain to the plaintiff, and the sum set out in the note sued on was the actual balance due upon said contracts when all of said contracts were closed out."

The judgment was correct under the decision of this court in the case of State ex rel. v. Rosenbaum Grain Co., 115 Kan. 40, 222 P. 80. The defense was based on Rev. St. 50—121 and following sections. Those sections of the statute were the basis of the action in the Rosenbaum Case.

The agreed statement of fact shows the transactions occurred in the course of interstate commerce regulated by Congress. The orders to buy and sell were executed on the boards of trade of Chicago and Kansas City, and no fact is presented indicating violation of any contract market rule or federal regulation.

Defendant's own intention not to receive or deliver was specifically considered in the Rosenbaum case, and the court concluded as follows:

"They were transactions affecting interstate commerce regulated by the Grain Futures Act [7 USCA §§ 1-17], and it is not for the courts or the Legislature of this state to approve or disapprove contract market rules and practices which are subject to federal supervision." Page 48 of 115 Kan., 222 P. 80, 84.

This statement answers defendant's argument relating to power of the state to regulate "gambling" in grain futures, as exempli-

fied in the transactions which resulted in execution of the note sued on.

The judgment of the district court is affirmed.—294 Pac. Rep. 672.

Paying Freight With Check on Bank That Failed

The Fullerton Lumber Co., Minneapolis, Minn., paid the freight charges on a car of coal with a check; but before the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co. presented the check the bank failed.

The railroad company brought suit against the Fullerton Co. and the lower court decided in favor of the railroad company, holding that the Interstate Commerce Act required that carriers' charges be paid strictly in currency, and that since the check had not been paid the defendant was liable even if the carrier's failure to receive the money was due wholly to its own negligence.

An appeal was taken by the Fullerton Lumber Co., and the United States Supreme Court at Washington, Feb. 24, reversed the decision, Justice Brandeis stating that:

It has long been settled that payment of a carrier's charges must be made in money; and that the payment must be cash as distinguished from credit.* The purpose of the requirement is solely to prevent rebates or unjust discrimination and to ensure observance of the tariff rates. Compare Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. v. Lindell, 281 U. S. 14, 16. The Interstate Commerce Act does not in terms prescribe that the charges shall be paid in money, that is, in coin or currency. There is no reason for denying to the parties the convenience and safety incident to making payment, in accordance with the prevailing usage of business, by means of a check payable on demand drawn on a going bank in which the drawer has an ample deposit.

Whether in the case at bar the defendant is liable depends, not upon any provision of the Interstate Commerce Act, but upon the rules of law generally applicable to payment by check. These, and other questions which have been argued, need not be considered by us.

Reversed.

*Conference Ruling No. 207 of Interstate Commerce Commission (Sept. 15, 1906); Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Mottley, 219 U. S. 467, 476; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co. v. United States, 219 U. S. 486; Chicago & North Western Ry. Co. v. Lindell, 281 U. S. 14, 16. Compare ex parte No. 73, 57 I. C. C. 591, 596; 63 I. C. C. 375; 69 I. C. C. 351. Rules promulgated June 4, 1920, permitted the carrier to extend credit for 96 hours after delivery, and provided that "the mailing [within this prescribed period] by the shipper of valid checks, drafts or money orders which are satisfactory to the carrier," should be deemed proper payment. Ex parte No. 73, Rule 5, 57 I. C. C. 596a, 596b.

License Farmers

Licensing of farmers to prevent "careless, indifferent and incompetent city chaps" entering agriculture is one of the provisions of a humorous resolution filed in the Iowa House of Representatives at Des Moines last month by Rep. Frank Hollingsworth of Boone county, G. J. Van Buren of Jones county, and Rep. J. Park Bair of Buena Vista county.

A license fee of \$1 per year is provided, but no provision made for its collection, the resolution declaring, "It is presumed the farmer will be unable to pay it." Exemption from licensing and payment of the fee would be granted hired men able to prove they drove an automobile 10,000 miles during the preceding year, which exemption would probably fit the dirt politicians.

The pres. of the Chamber of Commerce and two other residents of the county who had at least three weeks farm experience, would constitute a county board for passing on license applicants.

While manifestly filed in sense of fun the resolution is less ridiculous than many that have been passed and acted upon in all seriousness. Every other kind of business seems to require licensing, why not the farming business?

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Notice of Chattel Mortgage?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are grain merchants buying grain daily, and a mortgagee fails to serve us notice of mortgage he holds on grain.

After we have bought and paid for this grain can the mortgagee come back on us and compel us to pay for the grain again?—J. T. Forristal, Cornlea, Neb.

Ans.: When the mortgagee has filed his mortgage with the county registrar of deeds, that constitutes notice to the world, and he is not required to go around to the different grain buyers in the county and serve notice on each of them.

If the mortgage described the location of the land and the crop so that a third party could identify it and the mortgage was properly filed any buyer with or without notice must settle with the mortgagee, thus having to pay for the grain again.

Repudiation of Contract

Grain & Feed Journals: One of our salesman received signed orders from a small dealer last August. One contract specified "subject to resale help" and the commodity in that case was dairy feed. The other contract was taken about a week later and covered 20 tons of oil meal. This contract was signed and did not have any notation such as "subject to resale help."

About two months later and prior to the expiration of the dairy feed contract we wrote to him for shipping directions and he explained that he could not handle the dairy feed yet. The oil meal contract specified shipment before Jan. 1; and prior to Jan. 1 we insisted that he order out the oil meal or we would invoice on him for cancellation charges. He replied that both contracts were made subject to resale and that he did not get such and would not pay cancellation charges. Later he wrote us that he would pay one-half the cancellation charges on the oil meal but would not pay any charges on the dairy feed. Later he refused to pay the offer of 50 per cent on the oil meal cancellation charges.

We are now trying to collect cancellation charges on the oil meal and believe this will have to go to court. The buyer claims that he has witnesses to prove that the oil meal was bought "subject to resale." The contract on the oil meal does not state this and we know such was not the case on the oil meal.

Would his witnesses be of much support to him as long as the signed contract does not state "subject to resale help"? Does not the signed contract nullify any alleged conversation that his witnesses may testify to? Does not his willingness to pay one-half of the charges on the oil meal admit that we have a just claim? Does not the fact that he differentiates between his willingness to settle at one time on the oil meal and refused to settle on the dairy feed, show that he understood the conditions of each contract to be different?—Maney Bros. Mill & Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Ans.: With regard to the dairy feed contract the defendant buyer has not a leg to stand on.

All of the court decision are to the effect that parol evidence will not be considered to modify any contract in writing that is complete in itself and unambiguous. That is just the purpose of written contracts. If the parties to a contract that is complete and understandable could come in later and

by allegations that they understood it differently get out of fulfillment it would be impossible to do business.

One thing against the buyer is that the clause was written in one contract and not in the other, indicating that sales help was not to be given unless specified.

Northern Illinois Bothered with Portable Grinders

Grain & Feed Journals: As all of Northern Illinois is bothered with these portable mills the custom grinders in this section are endeavoring to obtain a reduction in power rates.

We noted an article in the Journal regarding Iowa millers obtaining a reduction in power rates of 33½ per cent on account of the portable feed grinder. What power company granted the reduced rate and in what territory?—Lewis J. Ashburn, mgr. C. A. Crosby Co., Monroe Center, Ill.

Ans.: It is reported that the reduction was granted by the Central States Power Co., operating in the territory of Spencer, Sheldon and Storm Lake, Ia.

Protection from Landlord's Lien?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the grain buyer's liability in buying grain from a tenant who has not paid his rent, altho the buyer may not know that fact and has made no inquiry? What is the best method of the buyer protecting himself?—The H. A. Hillmer Co., Freeport, Ill.

Ans.: The best way for the grain buyer to protect himself is to make the check payable jointly to the named tenant and landlord. When cashing the check the bank will require the signatures of both as indorsement, proving that the landlord got his money.

If the grain buyer did not know the seller was a tenant he is not liable to the landlord. The landlord is not required to give the buyer notice. If the buyer knew in some other way that the seller was a tenant that is sufficient.

While the Illinois law is very definite in

giving the landlord a lien good for six months after the expiration of the lease, the law says nothing about the notice. What is known as "constructive notice" is sufficient. This means anything that would put the grain buyer on inquiry.

In the case of Harding, a landlord, and a tenant, Klien, the Supreme Court of Illinois decided in favor of the grain buyer who had no knowledge of the lien.

Indiana Pool Stung by Withdrawals

The Farmers Feed & Grain Co., Darlington, Ind., wrote the following letter to farmers:

To all of you who at last harvest asked that we remind you of the time of year to write to the Central States Grain Ass'n so as to be released from your contract for the year 1931, we are now doing what was asked. But having failed to keep a list of the people making this request, we are mailing each and everyone of the signors of a contract this notice.

Your contract says that you must write between the first and fifteenth of March of each year, for the year you want released. Also that you must send your letter by registered letter. If you want to be released do not write before nor after the two above dates or your notice will not be recognized by the Ass'n. And do not fail to send same by registered letter.

The Central States Grain Ass'n thereupon wrote the Farmers Feed & Grain Co. as follows:

We are in receipt of a copy of the letter which you are now circularizing in your community and possibly outside of it. We have had an extensive acquaintance with the solid farmers of your county for a good many years. We can hardly believe that they would be content to have you appoint yourself as guardian or wet nurse to them, and advise them on their own business transactions.

Availing ourselves of the privilege contained in Section 17 of our elevator contract with your firm, we hereby cancel this agreement involving your Darlington and Bowers elevators. We will make an effort to notify our members of this termination of contract and expect you to be governed accordingly.

The result should be more defections from the Pool in the vicinity of Darlington, Ind., as farmers who continue with the Pool may expect instructions to haul their crops to some distant elevator.

The suggestion that the Wickersham Commission look into the workings of Mr. Legge's Farm Board is probably viewed with suspicion by Attorney Mabel Willebrandt of the California Fruit Industries.



Foundation Work on the Kherson Terminal Elevator of the Soviet Government.
[See facing page.]

Russia Developing Big Program of Elevator Construction

By J. W. COOK, CHICAGO, ILL.

[Mr. Cook has just returned to Chicago after a 10 months' stay in Russia superintending elevator construction for the Jas. Stewart Corporation at Kherson.]

The construction of a very large number of grain elevators thruout Russia has recently been approved by the Soviet government. This vast program includes a number of 2,000,000-bu. terminal elevators, one of which will be located on a site already selected at Odessa, on the Black Sea.

A standard design has been adopted for country elevators, a large number of which will be constructed during 1931. Each country elevator will have a capacity of approximately 200,000 bus. The workhouses will be of wood construction covered with corrugated iron and the storage bins will be constructed of reinforced concrete.

At Nikolaev a very remarkable and in some respects an ultra-modern 1,500,000-bu. terminal elevator, Russian designed and constructed, was put into operation in August, 1930. Two features of this elevator that surpass anything of the kind in America are the dust collecting system and the centralized electrical, signal and control system.

At Kherson in March, 1930, work was started on a 2,000,000-bu. terminal elevator, located on the Dnieper River fifty miles up from the Black Sea. A short description of this work was given in the Grain & Feed Journals of Aug. 27, 1930. This is the largest grain handling plant under construction in Russia at the present time. It is a modern American designed plant. The James Stewart Corporation of Chicago are the designers and engineers. The construction work is being done by the Russians under the supervision of the Stewart Corporation. The foundations for the workhouse and storage are reinforced concrete mattresses resting on rock. The reinforced concrete workhouse is approximately 50' x 108' x 200' high. The sixty-six reinforced concrete storage tanks are 17½' inside diameter by 104' high. Four 42" receiving conveyors and four 42" shipping conveyors serve the storage. The workhouse is equipped with six 25,000 bus. per hour capacity legs, six 75-ton capacity hopper scales, two Huntley No. 15 2-stream cleaning separators with provision for the addition of several more in the future, one disc and one Emerson separator.

Eight car unloading pits are provided for handling the small 16-ton capacity Russian cars. These pits are designed in such a manner as to be suitable, without alteration, for handling four large American sized cars in the future. A large wagon unloading and handling plant is provided on the opposite side of the workhouse from the car unloading pits.

The principal incoming supply of grain will be received from barges which are floated down the Dnieper River from the farming districts. An extensive unloading dock is provided for this purpose and six large reinforced concrete bins are located on the dock. Four pneumatic unloaders each having a capacity of 5,000 bushels per hour, will take the grain from the barges and place it in the tanks on the dock.

A steel gallery carrying and housing a 42" conveyor will take the grain from these tanks to the workhouse.

A grain drier of large capacity is located in a separate house a short distance from the workhouse. The dust and dust bagging plant is also in a house separate from the workhouse.

The Kherson Port Authorities are constructing a large masonry grain shipping dock approximately 800' long in front of the

elevator, which is located about 350' back from the dock.

Six exceptionally large shipping bins are provided in the workhouse and a high structural steel shipping gallery runs from the workhouse to the dock and along the entire length of the dock. Four 42" shipping conveyors operate in this gallery and serve fourteen power operated boat loading spouts.

Excellent progress on the complete elevator plant was made during 1930, considering the enormous difficulties that had to be overcome. The shortage of labor during the last half of the year was so acute that it was necessary to use large numbers of girls and young women on the construction work. These girls, especially the peasant class, are strong and capable of standing heavy and laborious work. They worked on all the various operations—carpentering, handling concrete, excavating, teaming, plastering and finishing, instrument work, establishing lines, and also did the greater part of the moving form jacking operation.

The lack of modern small tools is a great handicap, the only carpenter tools available being a crude buck saw, an old fashioned wood block plane, hand axe, machinists' hammer, auger, pliers and a two-man cross cut saw. The carpenters' claw hammer is unknown and the pliers are used for pulling nails. With these crude and limited tools remarkably accurate work was done in fabricating the complicated moving forms. To an American workman, who is accustomed to having a special, perfect tool for every conceivable purpose, it is a revelation to observe what a Russian workman can accomplish with his crude, home-made tools.

Suitable sand and gravel for concrete is very scarce in Russia. There are no known

bank or dry deposits in the southern part of the country. It is necessary to take these materials from the Black Sea. This work is all done by hand as they have no mechanical equipment for the purpose. Men wade into shallow water and fill baskets by hand and load small boats which are poled out to large barges in deep water and the load transferred. It is a slow and tedious process, as are all the various operations, but the patience, stick-to-itiveness and industry of the workers get results.

Piece Work Pay.—The workers on the Kherson elevator are paid by the piece or amount of work they accomplish and not by the day or hour. This system is not very satisfactory on construction work and requires a very large office force to take care of the accounting.

All of the spouts, valves, conveying machinery, conveyor belts, electrical equipment and dust collector equipment will be manufactured and supplied to the job by the Russians.

Santiago, Chile—An agreement to maintain prices for the purchase of wheat and the sale of flour has been entered into by the Millers Ass'ns of Chile. Prices in both cases are to be fixed by the Agricultural Export Council of the Chilean government, according to Ralph H. Ackerman, American Commercial Attache. The price for February was fixed at 36 pesos per 100 kilos (\$1.18 per bu.), and the price is supposed to increase 50 centavos per kilo (about 1.6 cents per bu.) each month until October when the maximum of 40 pesos (\$1.32 per bu.) is reached. Prices are minimum for current type, clean, dry, sound, and unsacked wheat, basis Providencia. Lower grades to take discounts of from ½% to 5%.



Kherson, Russia, American-Designed Terminal Elevator Under Construction.
[See facing page.]

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Wheat Trade Economics

Grain & Feed Journals: Senators seem to think that by abolishing trading in futures speculation would be stopped and the spread between producer and consumer narrowed. It would transfer speculation from the exchanges, where it is voluntary, to every handler of grain, where it would be compulsory, and being deprived of the insurance afforded by the exchanges they would have to figure on a larger margin of profit. This was well demonstrated by the late E. D. Hulburd, one of our leading bankers, whose bank had a large loan made to an out of town miller during the war when future trading in wheat was suspended. He asked the miller how he was protecting himself in lieu of hedging in futures and was informed that the miller was paying 20 to 30 cents less per bushel for wheat and adding \$2 to \$3 per barrel to the price of flour. This is equivalent to 60 to 90 cents per bushel for wheat.—R. H. B.

Portable Grinder a Fire Hazard

Grain & Feed Journals: I was in a territory a few days ago (in Indiana) where the local feed mills are in fast competition with a portable feed grinder—mounted on a truck. This "Fresh-Air Taxicab" grinder goes from one farm to another by truck. The owner selects routes that will include the largest and best jobs and aims to cover the various routes weekly. His charges are \$3.50 per hour. This portable mill gets over a lot of territory, so its competition is not confined to one station, yet this one station, I called on, reports their own grinding operations have been reduced 50% by the portable mill.

The portable mill competition may break out at any place and in many cases it is going to call for some low grinding prices and extra service, because that is the inducement claimed by the owner of the portable mill.

The portable mill will probably have fine sailing for awhile, especially during winter months; however, when farmers get busy in the fields they will not be apt to devote much time waiting for the portable mill to pull in. There will be a lack of dependability on the part of both the farmer and mill owner to accommodate each other in various ways. All of which will finally put a crimp in the "service".

All-year, quick, safe and complete mill service of the modern local feed mills will be hard to deliver by the portables.

When a farmer orders a portable mill to pull into his barn or other building to grind hay and grain, he should give some consideration to his fire insurance, because if he has a standard policy he might find that the bringing on the premises of a commercial feed mill and gasoline engine and fuel for same is a violation of the policy contract, due to the "increase-of-hazard" restriction required in the policy. Or, if owners of the farm property permit such operation by tenants with owner's knowledge or consent—owners should, as a matter of security have policy endorsed (and rate increased if necessary) to permit the added hazard.

A portable hammer mill is a make-shift at best, compared to the modern feed grinding establishment. It is usually hand-feed and is dangerous to operators as well as

property. To drive the mill at full speed puts a great strain on the gasoline power unit of small size. One back-fire might easily burn up the barn and contents. Or one piece of metal thru the mill might easily cause a fire. As an insurance risk from either casualty or fire standpoint, the portable mill contains genuine hazards.—A. E. Leif.

Farm Board Out of Step

Grain & Feed Journals: The world's supremacy of American agriculture is ended. Government price pegging in wheat and cotton, a policy of handicapping our orderly market system, has destroyed foreign markets by shutting off outlets, thereby injuring not alone the grain dealers, but the American farmers and producers.

After this storm—the deluge!

The 130,000,000 bushels of cash wheat—the 100,000,000 bushels of futures, held by government subsidiaries, hang over us like a somber pall, like the sword of Damocles. Oh, boy; run for the ark when that avalanche and tide of wheat is suddenly let loose. In the meantime it's the wise bird that does not carry too much ballast. With the opening of the flood gates, every farmer, producer, elevator, merchandiser, miller and away down to the grocery keeper will pay. So it behooves us all to "watch our step."

This is encouraging: *Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Associations* in the six great grain growing states, the very organizations which farm relief was calculated to help, have passed resolutions condemning Farm Board policies and the miasma of destruction.

Everybody can't be wrong and the Farm Board political and professional agitators and exploiters right. The situation reminds us of that old chestnut: "Mrs. Murphy watching the parade go by, shouts, 'See O, see; that's me boy Pat. Ain't he foine, and everybody's out of step but Pat.'"—Lew Hill Grain Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

How Much of Each Did Farmer Ship?

Grain & Feed Journals: A farmer came into my office today and after getting the markets advised me he had decided to give the Farm Board a trial shipment. After trying to dissuade him I asked, "How much do you propose to load?"

He replied, "The shipment will all be wheat except 400 bushels, all oats except 600 bushels and all corn except 800 bushels."

How many bushels of each kind of grain did he ship the Farm Board? If any grain dealer competing with the government in business thinks he can solve this problem I will be glad to see his answer in this column.—A. D. Hayes.

Scale Ticket Advertising

BY TRAVELER

One effective medium for circulating advertising of side lines adopted by some country elevator operators with good results is on their scale tickets. Such grain buyers find it to their advantage to use extra large tickets with a wide margin and to change their advertising copy and the color of the paper at frequent intervals so as to attract more attention. A farmer is pretty sure to look over his scale tickets and when he does the advertising is right before his eyes. What an opportunity for the elevator man. More of them ought to take advantage of it. The Farmers Elevator Co. at Delavan, Ill., is one that does.

"Our farmers call our scale tickets newspapers," says Manager Bishop. "And they read them."

"The scale ticket entries do not take up more than one-half the space on the paper we hand the customer. Our message gets before him and commands attention."

"The message is changed from time to time. When you tell the same old story in the same old way all the time its repetition gets across all right, but not so forcefully as when the story is told in a different way occasionally. The different way breaks up the monotony and attracts attention."

A copy of Manager Bishop's scale ticket is reproduced herewith.

Wheat and potatoes are seen as possible material for manufacture of rubber on a large scale by Prof. H. E. Simmons, head of the department of chemistry, University of Akron.

FARMERS ELEVATOR CO. Feeds Are Better Feeds For Every Need

Feed
Grinding

Delavan, Ill. 193.....

Load of.....

From.....

Gross.....lb.

Feed
Mixing

No. Tare.....lb.

Net.....lb.

Grain,
Coal,
Feeds,
Wire

WAYNE FEEDS

Starting Mash—Egg Mash—Hog Feeds—Scratch Feeds

Advertising on Scale Ticket as Used by the Farmers Elevator Co. at Delavan, Ill.

Collection of Draft and the Strong Bill; Foreign Tariffs, Etc.

By HERMAN STEEN, Sec'y Millers Federation, before Insurance Men, at Chicago

The Millers National Federation has been making an especial effort the past year to save mills from loss on drafts on defunct banks. We have been trying in each case to have drafts treated as preferred claims. Losses have not averaged more than a small percentage of total volume done.

The American Bankers Ass'n adopted a code to protect such preferred drafts, which has become law in 11 states, and the same measure is pending in quite a number of other states, however there are still a few in which this code will probably not be taken up at present sessions of their individual legislatures.

The Strong Bill is due to be passed very shortly, altho there is no chance for its adoption in the present Congress. The two Congressmen who have bitterly held up this bill have recently died.

One insurance company in St. Paul has been writing policies to protect drawers of drafts for the small charge of 10 cents per \$1,000. A \$100 deposit is required. Other eastern insurance companies are now getting into this field with both feet.

Many in our field are using the services of the Railway Express Agency, and while this is expensive and does not leave a pleasant taste with the customer, nevertheless the money is assured.

The Cream of Wheat Corporation reports net profits for the year ended Dec. 31, of \$1,868,164, equivalent to \$3.11 a share on the 600,000 shares of capital stock outstanding. This compares with net profits of \$1,822,122 or \$3.13 a share for 1929.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Mar. 24-25. Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas, at Hutchinson, Kan.

Mar. 25-27. Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealer Ass'n of Oklahoma at Enid, Okla., headquarters Oxford Hotel.

Apr. 6-8. Society of Grain Elevtr. Superintendents of North America, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Apr. 16-17. Ohio Millers State Ass'n at Columbus, O.

Apr. 24-25. California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers' Assn, San Francisco.

May 12-13. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 13-15. Millers' Nat'l Federation, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.

June 1-2. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 4-6. American Feed Mfr's. Ass'n., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 16-17. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, O.

June 22-23. Farm Seed Ass'n of No. America, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

June 24-26. Am. Seed Trade Ass'n, Louisville, Ky.

July 23-24. National Hay Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

Dust Explosion Destroys Elevator Cupola

Just at the close of the noon hour, before the men had returned to work, an explosion of dust occurred Feb. 26 in the grain elevator of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., at Wellington, Kan.

A large flash of fire was reported by three men in a car on the second track from the elevator, this flash seemingly occurring on the work floor just off the drive, the flash extending upwards and out to the track side. One of the men in the car was slightly burned at the time.

The plant consists of one large main elevator of approximately 200,000 bus. capacity, and a small elevator just detached from the large one, both of these being of concrete construction. The main elevator, in which the explosion occurred, is 80 feet in height, with a cupola of 40 feet over that. There is one steel and one wood leg in this structure.

The extent of the damage is a large hole torn in one of the concrete tanks that formed a part of the main plant, near the top of the tank, in addition to all of the 40 foot cupola being torn loose and hurled from the structure. A singular fact in connection with the explosion is that a large electric sign mounted on the top of the cupola, was found afterwards resting on top the elevator proper, having settled in its same position after the cupola was torn from under it. Some damage was done to the smaller elevator detached from the main plant, altho that part of the damage is of small consequence.

An item particularly peculiar in connection with the explosion is the fact that a 50-h.p. motor in the cupola of the main plant has not yet been located. However, a large hole in a detached concrete power room that is more or less covered with debris makes it seem logical that the motor went thru the roof of that building.

Several cars had been handled during the morning, altho the run was not particularly heavy. A remark had been passed by the plant foreman early in the day on which the explosion took place, that the dust seemed unusually heavy in the plant that morning. The bin in which much of the explosion vented itself was partially full of grain, and the bin had been used the morning of the explosion.

The grain being salvaged is particularly difficult to handle due to the particles of concrete in it. At this time it is estimated that the building loss will be approximately \$40,000 and stock \$15,000.

While no contributing evidence has yet been uncovered as to the cause of the explosion, all that is known so far is that it was a dust explosion.

Altho there was a slight amount of fire in the plant, this was of small consequence. The loss is covered by insurance.

C. N. Arnold, manager at Wellington for the Larabee Flour Mills Co., writes as follows:

"On Wednesday, Feb. 25, the day of the explosion, we had unloaded 5 cars of wheat. The elevator foreman had remarked how dirty the wheat was on these particular cars and had also noted that the atmospheric conditions were such that the dust did not seem to settle, but would appear to be some sort of thick fog. You could hardly see your way ahead of you on the first floor in the workhouse.

"The explosion occurred at 3:35 p. m. The last car of wheat had just been weighed in the large steel scales at the top of the workhouse. The state man had pulled the slide

below the scale and the wheat was passing down through a concrete bin over the cleaner into a wooden leg thence back up to the top of the workhouse into a concrete bin. The state weight man says that he had not been out of the elevator proper more than two minutes when the explosion occurred. Our elevator foreman, Mr. C. E. Forewalder, has been in charge of this elevator for the last 14 years and knows every detail of it from top to bottom. He had made an inspection over the entire elevator, looking the motors and all moving parts over 15 minutes before the explosion occurred, and did not find anything wrong with any of the machinery. No one was in the elevator at the time of the explosion. One man was piling grain doors out of one of the cars which had been unloaded just south of the unloading pit. His face was blistered by the fiery blast, but otherwise was unhurt. A former employee who was visiting with him was also scorched on the face and neck. One lad who was at the edge of the dock north of the elevator, was struck on the arm by a small stone. None of these injuries were serious.

"At the present time, we have not been able to decide just where the explosion began or what started it."

The elevator contained 160,000 bus. of wheat and 40,000 bus. in the older elevator, which was not affected, only its unloading pit and its roof being damaged. C. M. Hardenbergh, vice-pres. of the Commander-Larabee Corporation, states that the damaged portions of the head house will be rebuilt immediately.

The managerial and executive ability of politicians as contrasted with the electric light and power industry may be gauged in some measure from the fact that between 1905 and 1928 the electric industries of the United States reduced the average price of a unit of household electricity from 11½c to 6½c, while the average per capita revenues taken from citizens by city governments in the same time rose from \$23 to \$72.—Martin J. Insull, president, Middle West Utilities Co. on Halsey, Stuart & Co. radio program, Feb. 11.



Cupola Blown Off Larabee Flour Mills Co. Elevator at Wellington, Kan., by Dust Explosion.

Grain Market Factors

Private estimates on farm reserves of wheat as of Mar. 1, averaged 143,000,000 bu., of corn 742,000,000 bu., and of oats 488,000,000 bu.

It is privately estimated that there will be 275,500,000 bu. of Argentine corn available for export, this year.

A surplus of approximately 14,000,000 bu. of corn was reported in South Africa at the end of 1930. The present season's corn crop is estimated to be 80,373,000 bu., whereas production in 1930 was 66,745,000 bu.

The visible supply of wheat in Australia is now 94,000,000 bu., compared with 60,000,000 bu., at this time last year. That country's wheat crop, this year is estimated at 190,000,000, and its exportable surplus at 140,000,000 bu.

Russia has again become one of the world's largest producers of wheat despite the reduction in area as a result of changed boundaries following the World War, with the preliminary estimate of this season's crop placed at 1,157,400,000 bu. and exceeding that of the United States or of any other country for which data are available and showing a very large increase over the Russian outturn of a year ago.

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wheat				
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Nov. 15	198,495,000	191,292,000	135,254,000	89,721,000
Nov. 22	198,008,000	186,990,000	134,609,000	91,117,000
Nov. 29	195,562,000	184,602,000	136,777,000	91,006,000
Dec. 6	191,241,000	182,489,000	135,101,000	88,813,000
Dec. 13	189,620,000	181,977,000	136,288,000	88,830,000
Dec. 20	188,487,000	181,156,000	137,407,000	87,621,000
Dec. 27	188,109,000	178,107,000	138,743,000	85,577,000
1931				
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan. 3	189,264,000	175,518,000	138,091,000	84,019,000
Jan. 10	191,038,000	172,207,000	134,348,000	82,102,000
Jan. 17	189,766,000	168,583,000	130,829,000	79,515,000
Jan. 24	190,730,000	166,228,000	129,081,000	78,445,000
Jan. 31	191,491,000	163,495,000	126,670,000	76,604,000
Feb. 7	192,425,000	159,684,000	124,369,000	75,795,000
Feb. 14	194,503,000	159,052,000	123,629,000	74,219,000
Feb. 21	195,683,000	157,444,000	123,315,000	73,380,000
Feb. 28	196,615,000	155,550,000	123,432,000	71,357,000
Mar. 7	197,878,000	155,729,000	123,937,000	69,849,000

Corn				
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Nov. 8	5,271,000	2,582,000	3,034,000	22,440,000
Nov. 15	5,651,000	2,414,000	3,806,000	20,473,000
Nov. 22	6,338,000	2,419,000	5,025,000	20,125,000
Nov. 29	7,331,000	3,267,000	6,419,000	19,216,000
Dec. 6	6,975,000	3,864,000	9,670,000	19,363,000
Dec. 13	9,862,000	5,390,000	13,073,000	20,329,000
Dec. 20	12,982,000	6,735,000	16,174,000	23,214,000
Dec. 27	15,451,000	7,643,000	17,146,000	27,034,000
1931				
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan. 3	16,390,000	9,892,000	18,853,000	28,673,000
Jan. 10	16,276,000	12,143,000	20,182,000	28,570,000
Jan. 17	16,358,000	13,196,000	22,156,000	27,701,000
Jan. 24	16,636,000	14,132,000	24,518,000	28,558,000
Jan. 31	16,757,000	15,215,000	26,042,000	31,849,000
Feb. 7	16,723,000	17,174,000	27,963,000	37,482,000
Feb. 14	17,188,000	18,929,000	31,665,000	38,456,000
Feb. 21	18,230,000	21,067,000	32,488,000	37,936,000
Feb. 28	18,961,000	22,667,000	33,392,000	40,998,000
Mar. 7	20,285,000	24,220,000	34,168,000	44,147,000

Oats				
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Nov. 8	30,752,000	30,393,000	14,190,000	23,540,000
Nov. 15	29,641,000	29,011,000	14,532,000	23,258,000
Nov. 22	28,920,000	27,604,000	14,463,000	23,230,000
Nov. 29	30,163,000	27,534,000	13,295,000	23,252,000
Dec. 6	29,158,000	27,501,000	12,263,000	22,329,000
Dec. 13	28,437,000	28,024,000	12,534,000	21,854,000
Dec. 20	28,793,000	27,743,000	13,053,000	21,817,000
Dec. 27	29,046,000	27,350,000	13,968,000	21,907,000
1931				
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan. 3	28,226,000	26,946,000	13,468,000	21,672,000
Jan. 10	26,907,000	26,691,000	13,032,000	20,580,000
Jan. 17	26,814,000	26,127,000	12,996,000	20,522,000
Jan. 24	25,850,000	25,211,000	13,101,000	20,514,000
Jan. 31	24,565,000	24,471,000	13,611,000	20,350,000
Feb. 7	23,326,000	23,627,000	13,633,000	20,900,000
Feb. 14	22,497,000	23,194,000	14,432,000	20,824,000
Feb. 21	21,591,000	22,661,000	14,593,000	20,407,000
Feb. 28	21,229,000	21,673,000	14,898,000	19,791,000
Mar. 7	20,332,000	20,449,000	14,671,000	18,769,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on July 1—	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts July 1 to Mar. 7	392,577,000	367,421,000	449,688,000
Shipments July 1 to Mar. 7	229,925,000	232,787,000	263,935,000
Stocks on Mar. 7	149,780,000	127,760,000	108,355,000
Consumption July 1 to Mar. 7	101,783,000	92,929,000	110,163,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Nov. 1.	3,062,000	1,599,000	1,052,000
Receipts Nov. 1 to Mar. 7	87,257,000	115,945,000	146,584,000
Shipments Nov. 1 to Mar. 7	46,850,000	55,434,000	69,039,000
Stocks on Mar. 7	19,056,000	21,077,000	28,231,000
Consumption Nov. 1 to Mar. 7	24,413,000	41,033,000	50,366,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Aug. 1.	5,259,000	5,643,000	1,148,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Mar. 7	79,097,000	99,442,000	101,205,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Mar. 7	60,568,000	71,600,000	65,032,000
Stocks on Mar. 7	16,696,000	20,121,000	11,104,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Mar. 7	7,092,000	13,364,000	26,217,000

Wheat Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	716,190	393,500	*594,858	*438,794
Boston	172,000	113,400	484,013	90,811
Chicago	2,875,000	505,000	604,000	1,237,000
Cincinnati	195,200	174,200	195,200	289,600
Denver	170,800	242,200	37,800	37,800
Duluth	5,080,755	3,256,995	298,081	955,870
Ft. William	4,525,231	1,832,233	101,702	223,545
Houston				*152,000
Hutchinson	3,361,400	2,911,800		
Indianapolis	281,000	167,000	238,000	377,000
Kansas City	6,780,800	4,459,200	4,228,630	2,665,195
Milwaukee	557,480	64,680	72,850	22,500
Minneapolis	8,047,570	6,937,160	3,103,660	2,342,890
New Orleans	4,192	316,978	65,155	217,150
Omaha	3,200,000	2,156,800	2,913,400	1,174,600
Peoria	382,800	62,400	133,200	64,800
Philadelphia	877,075	45,905	747,904	183,965
Portland, Ore.	1,969,000	1,899,473	398,484	1,688,475
St. Joseph	624,000	384,000	880,500	501,000
St. Louis	2,409,400	1,558,200	1,281,000	1,185,800
San Francisco	93,200	208,630		
Seattle	537,600	697,200	*19,543	
Superior	3,013,278	920,466	290,229	599,676
Toledo	464,800	640,095	127,630	242,195
Wichita	1,785,000	874,500	1,533,000	931,500

*Exports only.

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago increased 709,000 bu. last week and corn 50,000 bu., while oats decreased 35,000 bu., and rye 447,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	11,937,000	11,228,000	10,734,000
Corn	577,000	527,000	721,000
Oats	784,000	819,000	393,000
Rye	1,921,000	2,368,000	4,377,000

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Feb. 20, 1931, the preceding week and the corresponding weeks in 1930 and 1929:

	Feb. 20 1931	Feb. 21 1930	Feb. 22 1929
Wheat	5,004,715	7,010,532	2,886,975
Oats	873,805	2,830,296	433,947
Barley	290,514	936,829	162,505
Rye	2,126,427	2,713,864	1,311,777
Corn	451,764	156,109	639,096
Total	8,747,225	13,647,630	5,434,300

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat for July and corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Wheat											
	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 9	Mar. 10
Chicago	67½	65¾	65¾	64¾	63½	64¾	64¾	64	63½	64½	64	63¾
Winnipeg	64	62	61¾	60¾	60	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	61	61¾	61½
Liverpool	66¾	66¾	64¾	64	65¼	63¾	63¾	64	64¾	63½	65¼	65¾
Kansas City	60¾	59½	59	57¾	57½	58	58½	57¾	57¾	58	57¾	57¼
Minneapolis	70¼	69	68½	67¾	68	69½	69¼	69½	69	68¾	69	68¾
Duluth, durum.....	69¾	68¼	67½	65¾	65¼	66¾	65½	65¾	65½	65¼	66½	66¾
Omaha	59¼	57¾	57¾	56½	55½	56½	56½	56	55½	56¼	56	....
St. Louis	65¾	63¾	63¾	62¾	62	62¾	63	62½	61¾	62	62¾	....
Milwaukee	67¼	65¼	65¾	64¾	63¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	63¾	64½	64	....
	Corn											
Chicago	64½	64	63½	63¼	62¾	63½	64¼	64½	64½	65	64½	64
Kansas City	59½	59	58½	58½	58½	58¾	59¼	59½	59¾	60½	59¾	59½
Minneapolis	58½	58½	57¾	57½	57¼	57½	58½	58½	58½	59½	58½	58¾
Omaha	57½	56½	56¼	55½	55¾	56	56¾	57½	57½	57½	57	....
St. Louis	64¾	63¾	63¾	63½	63½	63¾	64½	64½	64½	65½	64¾	....
Milwaukee	64¾	63¾	63¾	63¼	62¾	63½	64½	64½	64½	65	64½	....
	Oats											
Chicago	33¼	32¾	32¾	32¼	31¾	32½	32½	32	32½	32¼	31½	31¾
Winnipeg	30¾	30¼	30¾	30½	30¼	30¾	30¾	30¾	30	30½	30¾	30¾
Minneapolis	29½	29¼	28¾	28½	28¼	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	28¾	28¾	28¾
Omaha	30¼	29¾	29¼	29¼	28¾	29¼	29½	29	29½	29¼	29	....
Milwaukee	33¼	32¾	32¾	32½	31¾	32	32	32	32	32½	31½	....
	Rye											
Chicago	42½	41½	41½	40¾	40	40¾	41¼	41	40¼	40½	40¾	40½
Minneapolis	38	37¾	37½	36¾	36¾	36¾	37½	36¾	36¾	36¾	36½	36¾
Winnipeg	33¼	32¼	34½	33½	33½	33½	34¼	34½	33½	33¾	34¾	33¾
Duluth	38¼	37½	37¾	37	37	37	37¾	37¾	37	37¼	37	36¾
	Barley											
Minneapolis	35½	34¾	34¾	34¾	33½	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	34½
Winnipeg	25½	24¾	25¾	25½	25½	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¾	27¾	27½

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
Nov. 15.....	205,096,000	5,324,000	210,420,000
Nov. 22.....	205,000,000	5,156,000	210,156,000
Nov. 29.....	202,475,000	5,004,000	207,479,000
Dec. 6.....	197,501,000	4,510,000	202,011,000
Dec. 13.....	196,507,000	4,283,000	200,790,000
Dec. 20.....	194,373,000	4,255,000	198,628,000
Dec. 27.....	194,451,000	4,285,000	198,736,000
Jan. 3.....	195,716,000	4,291,000	200,007,000
Jan. 10.....	197,419,000	4,910,000	202,329,000
Jan. 17.....	196,388,000	5,100,000	201,488,000
Jan. 24.....	196,804,000	5,495,000	202,299,000
Jan. 31.....	197,219,000	5,318,000	202,537,000
Feb. 7.....	198,042,000	6,775,000	204,817,000
Feb. 14.....	200,111,000	5,907,000	206,018,000
Feb. 21.....	201,083,000	6,217,000	207,300,000
Feb. 28.....	201,862,000	6,240,000	208,102,000

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Nov. 15.....	191,203,000	401,623,000	58,700,000
Nov. 22.....	195,840,000	405,996,000	62,200,000
Nov. 29.....	197,998,000	405,477,000	59,800,000
Dec. 6.....	198,315,000	400,326,000	58,800,000
Dec. 13.....	203,395,000	404,185,000	54,300,000
Dec. 20.....	204,657,000	403,285,000	52,700,000
Dec. 27.....	206,693,000	405,429,000	49,000,000
Jan. 3.....	205,854,000	405,861,000	49,000,000
Jan. 10.....	203,165,000	405,494,000	44,700,000
Jan. 17.....	200,245,000	401,733,000	46,500,000
Jan. 24.....	195,711,000	398,010,000	48,000,000
Jan. 31.....	193,858,000	396,395,000	53,200,000
Feb. 7.....	190,500,000	395,317,000	58,100,000
Feb. 14.....	186,541,000	392,559,000	66,200,000
Feb. 21.....	184,282,000	391,582,000	70,600,000
Feb. 28.....	183,704,000	391,806,000	71,000,000

Total American, Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930—			
Nov. 15.....	460,323,000	Jan. 10.....	450,194,000
Nov. 22.....	468,196,000	Jan. 17.....	448,233,000
Nov. 29.....	465,277,000	Jan. 24.....	446,010,000
Dec. 6.....	459,126,000	Jan. 31.....	449,595,000
Dec. 13.....	458,485,000	Feb. 7.....	453,417,000
Dec. 20.....	455,985,000	Feb. 14.....	458,759,000
Dec. 27.....	454,429,000	Feb. 21.....	462,182,000
Jan. 3.....	454,861,000	Feb. 28.....	462,806,000

Barley Exports

The exports of barley (bus.) from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for years named, were as follows:

Mos.	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan.	657,000	574,000	1,925,000	1,701,000
Feb.		823,000	2,974,000	879,000
March		624,000	1,918,000	688,000
April		624,000	1,627,000	654,000
May		1,207,000	1,032,000	1,092,000
June		397,000	2,519,000	1,663,000
July		554,000	3,817,000	1,999,000
Aug.		1,143,000	4,357,000	8,583,000
Sept.		1,223,000	5,991,000	14,363,000
Oct.		1,170,000	1,532,000	11,342,000
Nov.		879,000	815,000	4,866,000
Dec.		889,000	1,017,000	6,549,000
Year		*9,874,000	29,532,000	54,379,000

*Adjusted total.

Rye Exports

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (not including rye flour):

Mos.	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan.	2,000	25,000	186,000	489,000
Feb.		33,000	113,000	428,000
March		53,000	85,000	298,000
April		45,000	26,000	363,000
May		10,000	360,000	3,324,000
June		18,000	292,000	1,293,000
July		17,000	95,000	192,000
Aug.		18,000	464,000	691,000
Sept.		24,000	1,217,000	2,450,000
Oct.		40,000	558,000	3,074,000
Nov.		00,000	17,000	1,389,000
Dec.		2,000	21,000	489,000
Year		*266,000	3,434,000	14,480,000

*Adjusted total.

Corn Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	97,960	68,016	.....	.....
Boston	725	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	5,588,000	7,928,000	3,012,000	2,640,000
Cincinnati	337,500	631,500	214,500	330,000
Denver	991,500	1,462,500	324,000	360,000
Duluth	15,568	20,287	.....	.....
Ft. William .....	.....	2,601	.....	3,995
Hutchinson	300,000	643,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,334,000	2,768,000	1,344,000	1,384,500
Kansas City	3,340,500	4,440,000	2,140,500	2,094,000
Milwaukee	956,080	1,830,760	525,587	508,410
Minneapolis	1,033,250	1,233,360	1,491,480	849,940
New Orleans	22,500	132,000	6,467	24,698
Omaha	2,370,200	2,816,800	1,912,400	2,538,200
Peoria	1,585,650	1,897,400	1,029,600	1,196,200
Philadelphia	4,800	49,082	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	67,200	144,000	90	.....
St. Joseph	1,603,500	1,918,500	889,500	949,500
St. Louis	1,988,000	3,198,400	1,258,600	1,118,600
San Francisco	36,645	89,707	.....	.....
Seattle	168,000	130,500	.....	.....
Superior	8,615	14,154	.....	.....
Toledo	78,750	108,750	3,850	4,240
Wichita	253,500	692,900	157,300	474,500

Oats Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	50,934	57,207	.....	.....
Boston	19,200	36,275	.....	.....
Chicago	888,000	1,334,000	2,903,000	1,617,000
Cincinnati	230,000	372,000	294,000	286,000
Denver	22,000	64,000	4,000	8,000
Duluth	150,844	162,769	49,348	5,504
Ft. William	225,080	111,553	316,266	365,693
Hutchinson	8,000	18,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	606,000	966,000	.....	958,000
Kansas City	312,000	574,000	198,000	388,000
Milwaukee	122,145	190,260	207,500	500,700
Minneapolis	1,119,160	994,350	2,536,460	1,360,910
New Orleans	38,000	70,000	10,027	66,046
Omaha	444,000	626,000	380,000	816,000
Peoria	286,600	361,400	376,200	450,000
Philadelphia	7,593	96,402	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	39,900	87,400	11,484	1,562
St. Joseph	356,000	78,000	112,000	24,000
St. Louis	1,986,600	1,590,600	2,072,400	1,636,800
San Francisco	37,600	21,600	.....	.....
Seattle	16,000	16,000	313	.....
Superior	50,024	16,531	88,688	40,091
Toledo	658,075	190,650	470,500	72,910
Wichita	55,500	48,000	51,000	46,500

Rye Movement in February

* Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	13,671	6,140	.....	.....
Boston .....	.....	1,225	.....	.....
Chicago	17,000	18,000	606,000	24,000
Cincinnati	21,000	2,800	8,400	8,400
Denver	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Duluth	26,147	56,542	230,343	.....
Ft. William	69,509	132,040	.....	.....
Indianapolis	4,500	1,500	3,000	4,500
Kansas City	18,000	7,500	10,500	6,000
Milwaukee	17,500	5,600	12,200	11,680
Minneapolis	205,420	386,690	279,260	240,970
New Orleans .....	.....	3,000	1,572	.....
Omaha	18,200	12,600	15,400	11,200
Peoria	395,800	1,200	2,400	.....
Philadelphia .....	.....	3,233	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	2,900	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	1,300	5,200	10,400	1,300
Seattle	1,500	6,000	.....	.....
Superior	10,772	32,915	105,813	.....
Toledo	1,200	2,400	3,000	3,680
Wichita .....	.....	1,300	.....	.....

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 278,000 bu. last week; corn, 674,000 bu. and rye 13,000 bu., while oats decreased 228,000 bu. and barley 40,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Total	Last yr.
Wheat	12,711	9,603	24,513,000	22,106,000
Corn	577	4,026	4,603,000	5,178,000
Oats	784	3,040	5,591,000	2,691,000
Rye	1,953	872	4,462,000	9,731,000
Barley	173	849	1,814,000	415,000

*Includes 2,199,000 bu. wheat; 1,767,000 bu. oats; 1,637,000 bu. rye, and 792,000 bu. barley afloat.

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	230,680,000	189,667,000	375,680,000
Argentine	50,328,000	112,427,000	113,839,000
Australian	72,608,000	38,760,000	67,968,000
Indian	4,152,000	288,000	288,000
Russian	78,864,000	2,320,000	.....
Others	39,396,000	44,588,000	34,156,000
Total	476,028,000	388,050,000	591,931,000
Season .....	.....	610,453,000	914,862,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	474,000	1,047,000	1,119,000
Argentine	85,618,000	56,677,000	1,275,000
African	1,693,000	851,000	213,000
Russian	3,097,000	4,523,000	.....
Others	11,592,000	15,572,000	315,000
Total	102,474,000	78,670,000	2,922,000
Season .....	.....	270,562,000	270,604,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1930, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	2,646,000	3,628,000	150,000
Argentine	25,767,000	9,976,000	1,867,000
Russian .....	.....	.....	.....
Others	24,040,000	23,548,000	170,000
Total	52,453,000	37,152,000	2,187,000
Season .....	.....	66,297,000	62,998,000

Barley Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore .....	.....	9,591	*.....	*8,311
Boston .....	.....	100	.....	.....
Chicago	112,000	416,000	250,000	249,000
Cincinnati	11,200	8,000	1,600	1,600
Denver	28,800	48,000	6,400	9,600
Duluth	31,223	29,013	5,133	83,036
Ft. William	81,265	212,116	8,119	60,244
Hutchinson	8,000	36,800	.....	.....
Kansas City	67,200	136,000	144,000	57,600
Milwaukee	607,160	831,450	204,600	297,360
Minneapolis	878,510	1,474,520	985,640	1,209,150
New Orleans	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	14,400	68,800	17,600	83,200
Peoria	278,000	334,800	111,600	81,200
Philadelphia	2,741	2,438	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	18,850	13,750	.....	.....
St. Joseph	8,750	28,000	7,000	14,000
St. Louis	223,600	52,800	89,600	27,200
San Francisco	1,303,250	1,467,324	.....	.....
Seattle	22,400	3,200	.....	.....
Superior	8,931	33,160	.....	84,287
Toledo	2,400	6,000	.....	.....
Wichita	15,600	52,000	10,400	36,400

Crop Reporting Dates for 1931

Dates for the issuance of eleven reports on crops by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. D. A. have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. State data for crops will be published either at 5:00 P. M. or at 9:00 A. M. following publication of the U. S. figures.

April 9, 3 p. m., reports on condition as of April 1 of winter wheat, rye, and pasture; and for certain States reports on condition of oats, peaches, and potatoes.

May 8, 3 p. m., reports on area remaining for harvest, condition, and indicated production of winter wheat and rye; condition of tame hay and pasture, and stocks of hay on farms; and for certain States reports on condition of oats, potatoes, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, citrus fruits, and miscellaneous fruits and nuts.

June 9, 3 p. m., reports on condition and indicated production of winter wheat, rye, peaches and pears; condition of spring wheat, oats, barley, hay, pasture and apples.

July 10, 3 p. m., reports on stocks of wheat on farms; acreage, condition, and indicated production of corn, spring wheat, winter wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, rice, hay, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, sugarcane for sirup, sorgho for sirup, and hops; acreage and condition of dry edible beans, peanuts, soybeans and cowpeas.

Corn Exports

The exports of corn from the principal U. S. ports, for the various months, with totals for recent crop years, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
Nov.	107,000	669,000	2,000,000	771,000
Dec.	50,000	805,000	6,187,000	1,108,000
Jan.	124,000	752,000	12,250,000	1,157,000
Feb. ....	.....	855,000	8,019,000	4,034,000
Mar. ....	.....	954,000	4,874,000	3,602,000
Apr. ....	.....	954,000	2,460,000	3,263,000
May ....	.....	764,000	972,000	1,104,000
June ....	.....	708,000	905,000	968,000
July ....	.....	330,000	768,000	796,000
Aug. ....	.....	249,000	810,000	943,000
Sept. ....	.....	319,000	600,000	611,000
Oct. ....	.....	235,000	623,000	744,000
Total ..	.....	7,594,000	40,468,000	19,101,000

Oats Exports

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

Mos.	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan.	31,000	362,000	681,000	615,000
Feb.	153,000	439,000	329,000
Mar.	221,000	500,000	447,000
April	132,000	346,000	376,000
May	115,000	503,000	453,000
June	29,000	245,000	70,000
July	536,000	247,000	98,000
Aug.	110,000	824,000	2,396,000
Sept.	13,000	1,059,000	2,291,000
Oct.	20,000	902,000	1,627,000
Nov.	49,000	713,000	794,000
Dec.	28,000	146,000	984,000
Year	*1,501,000	6,609,000	10,480,000

*Adjusted total.

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	Mar. 7, 1931	Mar. 8, 1930	Mar. 9, 1929
Wheat	16,956,000	27,250,000	25,581,000
Oats	16,000	610,000	660,000
Rye	305,000	371,000	483,000
Barley	1,127,000	2,911,000	2,287,000

Winter Wheat Acreage and Prospects

Reports that have come to us during the past week indicate a wide fluctuation in winter wheat acreages in different sections of the belt. Many of our correspondents say there was no change from the 1930 acreage. Others say dry weather prevented the planting of the contemplated acreage, and quite a good many say the desire of farmers to get much needed pasture led them to put out a substantially larger acreage than normal.

The acreages for the various estimates, coming from the different states, are as follows: Colorado 100, Illinois 75, Indiana 90, Kansas 95, Nebraska 93, Ohio 98, Oklahoma 95, Pennsylvania 90 and Texas 100. These figures, however, will hardly reflect actual conditions in the various states, as an estimated cut of 50 per cent or an increase of 15 or 20 per cent may have an undue influence on the figures shown above. Nevertheless, our estimates have come from enough correspondents in each of the states to indicate the acreage trend.

The following comments are from a few of the letters that have come to us. What they say about the use of wheat as a substitute for corn in live stock feeding is particularly interesting, but they do not indicate any where near as heavy a substitution as was estimated by the U. S. D. A., on Dec. 8; that estimate, for the country as a whole, being 236,000,000 bu.

ILLINOIS

Ashland, Ill.—Our wheat has come through the winter thus far in fine shape as alternate freezes and thaws have done no serious damage and there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth. Practically none of last year's crop was substituted for corn in feeding livestock.—Ashland Farmers Elevator Co.

Freeport, Ill.—Not much wheat is grown here, but the condition of what was put out is good. Freezes and thaws have done no damage and we are not looking for any damage from chinch bugs because we do not have them in this section.—H. A. Hillmer Co.

Highland, Ill.—Our wheat has come through the winter thus far in good shape, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil, spring growth should be good. There are prospects for many chinch bugs as the mild winter has been conducive to their hibernation. We should say that between 50 and 60% of our local wheat crop was substituted for corn in feeding livestock, etc.—Highland Mill Co.

Lexington, Ill.—It is a little too early to tell much about winter wheat yet, but it looks good and I do not think alternate freezes and thaws have done any damage. Not more than 5% of our wheat was substituted for corn in feeding.—J. J. Kemp.

Red Bud, Ill.—Our winter wheat came through in excellent shape, although continued dry weather may hurt it if we do not get good rain by the time the growing season starts. Approximately 30% of our wheat was substituted for corn in the winter's feeding operations.—G. Ziebold Mill Co.

Riggston, Ill.—Our wheat came through the winter in fine shape, having suffered no damage from alternate freezes and thaws. There is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early spring growth, and while it is too early to expect damage from chinch bugs, we hardly think it will be serious. Not more than 5% of our wheat was substituted for corn in feeding.—Oakes & Green.

Sidell, Ill.—Our wheat came through the winter in good shape, and while there is not enough moisture in the soil to take care of early spring growth, there is still plenty of time for that. Alternate freezes and thaws did no damage, and we are expecting none from chinch bugs. Not over 5% of our wheat was substituted for corn in the feeding of livestock.—Sidell Grain & Elevator Co.

Tampico, Ill.—Wheat came through the winter in fair shape but we should have more moisture before spring growth starts. We are not anticipating any trouble from chinch bugs, and alternate freezes and thaws during the winter gave us no concern. Not more

than 2% of our wheat was substituted for corn in feeding.—Tampico Farmers Elevator Co.

Tower Hill, Ill.—Our winter wheat came through in good shape, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of spring growth, and no damage was done by alternate freezes and thaws, we should have a good crop this year although chinch bugs may give us some trouble. Not more than 10% of our wheat was substituted for corn in the winter's feeding.—Sibbitt Bros.

Vermont, Ill.—Our winter wheat up to the present time looks good, and there is enough moisture in the soil to take care of spring growth for a short time. We have had some complaint of fly but it is too early to say what the damage from this pest may be. We have fed wheat heavily to livestock during the past winter, and would say that fully 10% of our local crop was thus disposed of.—Bader & Co.

INDIANA

Alexandria, Ind.—Our winter wheat looks very good thus far, and as we have plenty of moisture for early growth, and as there has been no damage from alternate freezes and thaws, prospects for this year are now good. Although our farmers still have in their possession at least 1/4 of their last year's wheat crop, not more than 3% has been substituted for corn in livestock feeding.—Chas. F. Naber & Co.

Angola, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter looking very well, despite the fact that 1930 from start to finish was very dry. 1931 is starting out better, however, and unless damage comes later we should have a fair crop. The bugs never do us any damage so we are not looking for any this year. About 20% of our local crop was fed to livestock during the winter.—J. B. Parsell.

Arcadia, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter in very good shape, and is looking fine. Just now the soil is rather dry but we always do have plenty of rainfall and expect to get it again this year. About 10% of our local crop of wheat was fed to livestock during the winter.—Jesse G. Winders.

Atkinson, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter in good shape, alternate freezes and thaws doing no damage. Just now we are short on moisture but should get it before spring growing starts. Very little of our wheat was fed to livestock during the past year, probably not exceeding 5%.—Atkinson Grain Co.

Attica, Ind.—Took a 40 mile trip northeast of here a few days ago and all of the wheat is looking very good. No winter damage was apparent and there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early spring growth. I heard nothing whatever about chinch bugs and do not think they will cause us any trouble this year. Not more than 10% of our last year's wheat crop is still in the hands of our farmers, but we do not think more than 10% of the total crop was used as a feed for livestock.—Stafford Grain Co.

Brevorts, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter in good shape, and with favorable weather until harvest time we will have the largest crop in this locality we have had for five years. About 10% of last year's crop is still in the hands of our farmers, and perhaps 20% of last year's crop was fed to livestock.—Brevorts Elevator Co.

Bristol, Ind.—Our wheat seems to be all right thus far, and while alternate freezes and thaws may have done some damage on the heavy clay ground, it did not elsewhere. Apparently our farmers still have nearly 50% of their last year's crop on their farms, but in spite of that fact they have not used more than 15% in live stock feeding operations.—Henry F. Rine, Prop., Bristol Mills, Inc.

Carlisle, Ind.—Our winter wheat looks fine, and as there was no damage from freezes and thaws, no prospect of chinch bugs, and no present lack of moisture in the soil, prospects just now are very good. Practically all of last year's crop has been disposed of but very little of it was used as livestock feeding.—Harry D. White.

Centerpoint, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter in perfect condition with no damage from winter kill and with plenty of moisture in the soil for early spring growth. I should say that farmers still hold about 15% of last year's crop on farms, and that they had used approximately 20% of it in their winter feeding operations.—L. T. Butt Bros.

Cicero, Ind.—Our wheat has come through

the winter thus far showing very little damage, and while there is just now hardly enough moisture in the soil for spring growth, more is confidently expected by the time it is needed. Our farms still have about 10% of last year's wheat crop in their granaries, and have used perhaps 10% in their winter feeding operations.—Farmers Co-op. Co.

Decatur, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter in better condition than in previous years, having suffered no damage whatever from alternate freezes and thaws. We estimate that 35% of last year's crop was still on the farms and that 25% of the crop was substituted for corn in feeding operations.—Burke Elevator Co.

Delphi, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter in good condition, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil for early spring growth, and no prospect of chinch bug infestation, we are looking for a good crop of wheat this year. We estimate that 25% of last year's crop is still on the farms, and that about 20% has been used for livestock feeding.—C. M. Kerlin & Co.

De Motte, Ind.—Our wheat at this time looks good, and as our land is all quite low I do not think we will be affected in any way by lack of moisture. Practically all of our wheat has been sold by the farmers and very little of it was used as feed.—Al Konorsky.

Elizabethtown, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter in fairly good shape, but will need moisture very soon. There was no damage from winter kill, and we are anticipating none from chinch bugs. We should say that 15% of last year's crop is still in the hands of our farmers, and that 20% of it was used as a substitute for corn in feeding.—W. H. Newsom.

Emison, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter in fine shape, without any damage from alternate freezes and thaws, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early spring growth, and no damage is anticipated from chinch bugs, we should under normal conditions have a good crop this year. 5% of last year's wheat is still in the hands of the farmers, and 20% of it was substituted for corn in feeding.—S. D. Scull.

Frankfort, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter in good shape, no damage having been done by alternate freezes and thaws, and as we have had plenty of moisture and are not troubled by chinch bugs, this county should have a good crop of wheat in 1931. Not more than 2% of our 1930 crop was used as a substitute for corn in feeding operations.—Mattix & Son.

Jasper, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter in the finest kind of shape, and as there is ample moisture in the soil for early spring growth, prospects just now are unusually good. About 15% of last year's wheat crop is still on the farms, and approximately 10% was substituted for corn in feeding.—Victoria Mill Co.

Kokomo, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter in fine shape, without winter damage, and as there is an ample supply of moisture in the soil, prospects just now are very good indeed.—Edwin Haak.

Marion, Ind.—Winter wheat looks good, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil, warm weather should bring the plants along in fine shape.—Thomas Milling Co.

Wabash, Ind.—Our winter wheat looks very good, but we will need more rain for early spring growth. About 5 or 6% of last year's crop is still on the farms, and about 10% of it was substituted for corn in the feeding of livestock.—Morrow Grain Co.

Winchester, Ind.—Our wheat came through the winter in fair shape, some little damage having been done by alternate freezes and thaws. There is a shortage of moisture in the soil, but this should come to us by the time it is needed. About 5% of last year's wheat crop is still in the hands of our farmers, and they have used perhaps 15% in feeding operations.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

KANSAS

Aliceville, Kan.—Our wheat came through the winter in good shape, no damage whatever having been done to the plants by alternate freezes and thaws. There are no signs thus far of chinch bugs, although the winter has been exceedingly mild, but they may show up a little later. Approximately 20% of last year's crop is still in the hands of the farmers, and we estimate that fully 50% of it was used as a substitute for corn in feeding livestock.—Aliceville Elevator Co.

Altamont, Kan.—The wheat came through the winter in fine shape, no damage having been caused by alternate freezes and thaws, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of spring growth, prospects just now are good although conditions are favorable for lots of bugs. Approximately 10% of last year's wheat remains upon the farms and

about 15% of it was substituted for corn in livestock feeding.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Antelope, Kan.—Our wheat came through the winter in very fine shape, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil, and no prospect of chinch bug damage, present prospects are for a fine 1931 crop. About 20% of the 1930 crop is still on the farms and about 20% of it was used as a substitute for corn in livestock feeding.—Antelope Grain Co.

Augusta, Kan.—Our wheat came through the winter in fair condition, but it is still rather small and it is too early to tell what the actual condition is, warm weather being necessary to bring out that fact as well as to bring out the bugs. Farmers long ago disposed of all of their 1930 crop of wheat, and we have had to ship some in and use it as a substitute for corn feeding operations.—John J. Mannion.

Belleville, Kan.—The wheat seems to be in perfect condition, no winter damage having been done, and while we now need rain, a delay of one or two weeks, unless it becomes windy, will not become serious. About 20% of last year's wheat crop is still on the farms, and 25% of it was substituted for corn as a feed for livestock.—E. A. Fulcomer.

Belpre, Kan.—Our wheat came through the winter in good shape, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil for early spring growth, and we never are bothered by chinch bugs, present prospects are for a good 1931 crop. Our farmers have disposed of practically all of their 1930 wheat, not more than 2% remaining on the farms, and they did not feed more than 5% of it as a substitute for corn.—M. C. Ward.

Bison, Kan.—Our wheat came through the winter in good shape, and with lots of top growth. Moisture is badly needed as we have had but little rain so far this year. We estimate that less than 10% of the 1930 wheat crop is still on the farms, and not more than 5% of it was used as a substitute for corn in the feeding of livestock.—Humburg Lbr., Grain & Supply Co.

Blue Mound, Kan.—Our wheat came through in good shape, and there is an ample supply of moisture in the soil for the present. If we have a hot dry spring, however, the chinch bugs will take the crop, as there are plenty of them in the ground now. We have had to ship in three cars of wheat to be ground into feed.—Blue Mound Elevator Co.

Cedar Point, Kan.—Our winter wheat came through in excellent condition, and with no damage from freezes and thaws. We have had no complaint of chinch bugs, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil for early spring growth, conditions at the present time are unusually good. About 10% of last year's crop of wheat is still in the hands of the farmers, and they have fed approximately 50% of what they grew.—Cedarpoint Roller Mills.

Claffin, Kan.—Our wheat came through the

winter in excellent condition, and as we have plenty of moisture in the soil, and never have any damage from chinch bugs, prospects just now are good. Our farmers have disposed of practically all of their 1930 crop and used very little in their feeding operations.—Claffin Flour Mills.

Claudell, Kan.—Our wheat came through the winter in good shape, and we fortunately have enough moisture in the soil to take care of early growth. About 15% of the 1930 crop is still on the farms, and 5% of it was used as a substitute for corn in feeding operations.—Dan C. Kalbfleisch.

Garden City, Kan.—Our wheat came through the winter in good shape, and there is an ample supply of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth. About all of the 1930 crop has been shipped out, and owing to an open winter, only a small percentage of this grain was used as a feed.—Kisner Elevator.

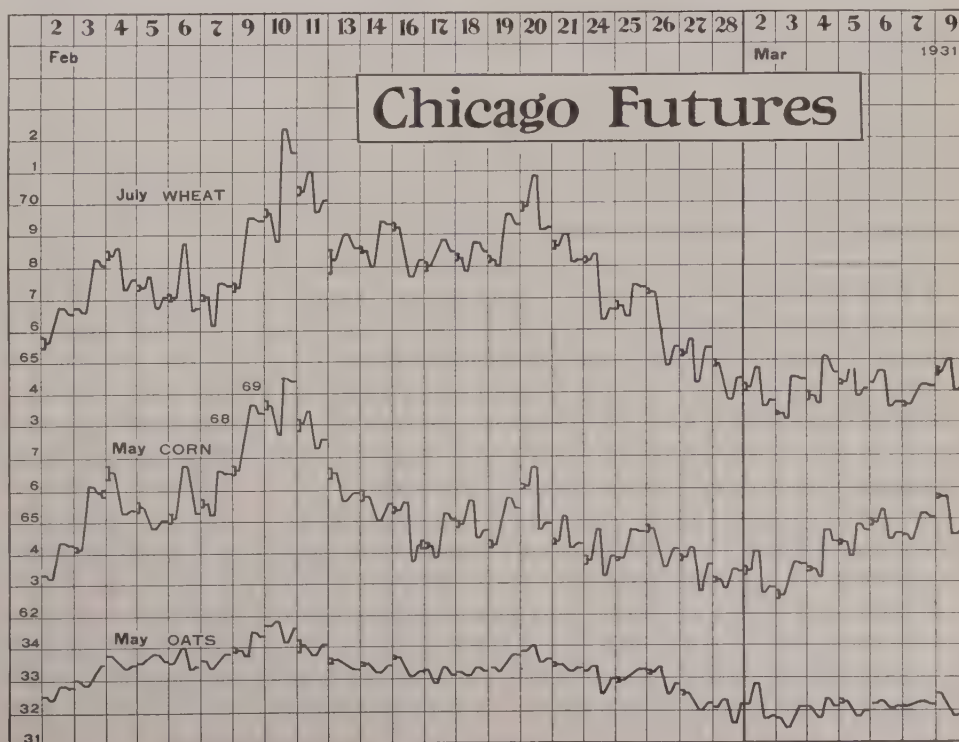
Greensburg, Kan.—The wheat around here came through the winter in exceptionally fine shape, and there is sufficient moisture now in the soil to take care of the month of March. Because of the unusually mild winter, there is a possibility of both chinch bugs and grasshoppers being bad this year. Only about 2% of last year's wheat crop is still on the farms, and about 20% of it was substituted for corn in feeding cattle.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Herington, Kan.—Wheat around here came through the winter in very good shape, and as we have had more than 1 inch of moisture lately, there is no shortage in that direction just now. About 10% of the 1930 wheat crop is still on the farms, and not over 2% was substituted for corn by local feeders.—Herington Grain & Feed Co.

Junction City, Kan.—Our wheat now looks O.K., and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth, prospects at the present time are good. There is a possibility, however, of damage from chinch bugs, because of our unusually warm weather. About 15% of the 1930 crop of wheat is still on the farms, and about 10% of it was substituted for corn in feeding operations.—Aurora Flour Mills Co.

Larned, Kan.—Our wheat came through the winter in excellent condition, and there is no talk of abandoning any of it up to date. We estimate that about 8% of the 1930 wheat crop is still in the possession of our farmers, and that they have used not to exceed 2% of it as a substitute for corn in the feeding of stock.—Keystone Milling Co.

Lyons, Kan.—Our wheat came through the winter in excellent condition, and it now is supplied with moisture enough to carry it up until March 25. Due to our mild winter, conditions are favorable for chinch bugs, green bugs and Hessian Fly. Approximately 20% of the 1930 crop is still on the farms and our feeders made no change in their regular program, due to the surplus of wheat and the shortage of corn.—C. A. Cooper.



Minneapolis, Kan.—Winter wheat came through in satisfactory condition, with no damage and with no indication of chinch bugs. As there is an ample supply of moisture in the soil to take care of early spring growth, prospects just now are good. About 5% of last year's crop is still in the hands of our farmers, and they have used about 5% as a substitute for corn in their feeding operations.—Jackman Roller Mills.

Oberlin, Kan.—Wheat came through the winter in fine shape, with no damage from freezes and thaws, and no indication of bugs. As there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth, we should say prospects now are very good. About 3% of last year's crop is still on the farms, and not over 5% was used as a feed for cattle.—H. Q. Banta, Oberlin Roller Mills.

Wakarusa, Kan.—The condition of our winter wheat could not be better, as there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth, and no prospect of chinch bugs, prospects at the present time are splendid. Just about all of the 1930 wheat crop has been moved out, and not over 3% was used as a substitute for corn in feeding operations.—Hardman Lumber Co.

Waldo, Kan.—Our wheat came through the winter in fine shape, and with no abandonment, and no serious damage from freezes and thaws. With ample moisture in the soil, and with no chinch bugs in prospect, we should say that conditions at the present time are very good indeed. Not over 5% of last year's wheat crop is still in the hands of our farmers, and we do not believe they used more than 5% of it in their winter's feeding operations.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Wichita, Kan.—Winter wheat came through in good condition and without damage from freezes and thaws. We have plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth and plenty of bugs in the soil to take care of the wheat. About 5% of the 1930 wheat crop is still on the farms and about 10% of it was used as feed.—Stevens-Scott Grain Co.

NEBRASKA

Ashland, Neb.—Our wheat has come through the winter in fairly good shape, although we are now badly in need of rain. Our farmers are still holding about 20% of last year's crop, and they have used approximately 10% in the feeding of livestock.—E. M. Kuhl.

Central City, Neb.—Our wheat came through the winter in perfect condition, and while we have plenty of surface moisture, sub soil is dry, and drenching rains are needed. From 10 to 15% of the 1930 crop is still on the farms, and about 10% has been used as a corn substitute in feeding livestock.—T. B. Hord Grain Co.

David City, Neb.—Our wheat came through the winter in splendid condition and without damage from alternate freezes and thaws. We have had no damage from chinch bugs for years, and as there is an ample supply of moisture in the soil to take care of early spring growth, prospects just now are much above the average. Our farmers are hanging on to their 1930 wheat, still having in their possession about 60% of it. In spite of this fact, however, there has been but little of it used as a feed, perhaps not more than 5%.—H. O. Schaaf.

Graft, Neb.—Our wheat is looking fine so far, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil to supply plant moisture for the time being, prospects are considered very good indeed. About 10% of last year's crop is still on the farms, and about 10% of it has been used as a substitute for corn in feeding livestock.—H. C. Christenden.

Henderson, Neb.—Our wheat came through the winter in good shape, with absolutely no damage from alternate freezes and thaws. As there is ample moisture in the soil to take care of early growth, and we do not have chinch bugs, conditions just now are fine. Approximately 10% of last year's crop of wheat is still in farm granaries, and 5% has been used as a substitute for corn in the feeding of livestock.—E. H. Pauley Lbr. & Grain Co.

Lexington, Neb.—Our wheat came through the winter in fine shape, and with absolutely no damage from freezes and thaws. There is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth, and prospects at this time are very good indeed. About 10% of the last year's crop is still on the farms, and not more than 1% of it was substituted for corn in our feeding operations.—Lexington Mill & Elevator Co.

Loup City, Neb.—Our wheat came through the winter in excellent condition, and as we have plenty of moisture for early growth we should say that prospects just now are very good. Our farmers are still holding about 30% of their last year's wheat, and have used approximately 15% in feeding operations.—Brown Grain Co.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Our wheat looks good just now, but there has been but very little moisture this winter, and we can tell more

about its condition in another 30 days. Our farmers are quite anxious about the dry situation, because of the warm winter, but it is too early to tell much about that as yet. About 25% of last year's crop is still on the farms, and but very little of that grain was substituted for corn in feeding operations around here.—Duff Grain Co.

Neligh, Neb.—Our wheat so far appears to be all right, but it is too early to tell much about it. We are short on moisture, but spring rains should take care of that situation. We figure that our farmers are still holding about 15% of their 1930 wheat crop and about 20% of it was used as feed.—Neligh Mills.

Oakland, Neb.—Our wheat came through the winter in fairly good condition, although there was some damage from alternate freezes and thaws. We need more rain, and under normal conditions will get that very shortly. Our farmers have sold all of their 1930 crop, and did not use more than 10% of it as a substitute for corn in their feeding operations.—Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co.

Orleans, Neb.—Our wheat came through the winter in perfect condition, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil, we are looking forward to the production of a good crop. Chinch bugs are a good crop killer for the newspapers, but we never have any damage from them here. Practically all of the 1930 wheat crop has been disposed of by the farmers, and they used too little of it as a substitute for corn in their feeding operations to cut any figure.—J. D. Richards.

Red Cloud, Neb.—We have had no damage thus far to our winter wheat, but have very little reserve moisture in the soil. We do not anticipate any trouble from chinch bugs, as we have had but little trouble in past years. Our farmers are still holding about 20% of last year's crop of wheat, and they have used perhaps 30% in their feeding operations.—T. A. Kalley.

Roseland, Neb.—Our wheat came through the winter in very good shape and as we have plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth, and are not troubled by chinch bugs, we consider prospects just now as very good. Approximately 25% of last year's crop of wheat is still on the farms. About 8% of it has been used as a corn substitute in our feeding operations.—Roseland Grain & Supply Co.

Stanton, Neb.—Thus far our winter wheat is in fine shape, but we need more moisture to take care of early spring growth. Our farmers are still holding approximately 50% of their 1930 wheat crop, and have used about 25% of it in feeding operations.—Farmers Union Co-op. & Supply Co.

Superior, Neb.—Our wheat is looking O.K., and we have plenty of moisture in the soil for early growth, so our prospects just now are considered good. Only about 10% of the last year's wheat crop is still on the farms, and not more than 2% of it was substituted for corn in livestock feeding.—Bossemeyer Bros.

Thayer, Neb.—Our wheat came through in good condition, and there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early spring growth, unless high winds blow it out. Approximately 25% of the 1930 crop is still in the hands of our farmers, and they have used about 20% in their feeding operations.—Farmers Grain Association.

OHIO

Arnold, O.—Our wheat is in A-1 condition at this time. It has a fine green color and there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth. Very little of the 1930 wheat was fed in this section, as the crop was almost an utter failure.—J. W. Cunningham & Sons.

Bellefontaine, O.—Our winter wheat is in exceptionally good condition just now, although we do need more moisture for early spring growth. Not more than 5% of last year's wheat crop is still on the farms, and from 30 to 40% of it has been used as a feed for livestock.—Dwight L. Downing.

Circleville, O.—Our wheat has come through the winter in fine shape and there is plenty of moisture in the ground to take care of early growth. Practically all of the 1930 crop has been disposed of by our farmers, and they used approximately 1/2 of the total in their feeding operations.—Heffner Grain Co.

Creston, O.—Our wheat came through the winter in fine shape, but we are going to need rains very soon. About 15% of last year's wheat crop is still on the farms, and about 20% has been used in feeding operations.—Plank Elevator.

Era, O.—Thus far, the wheat is in good condition, and as we are now getting some moisture, nothing is needed to make it grow except warm weather and sunshine. About 5% of the 1930 wheat crop is still on the farms, and about 15% was used as feed.—Weidinger Grain Co.

Findlay, O.—Our wheat up to this time is in good shape, and as we have plenty of

moisture in the ground, prospects as of this date are very good indeed. About 15% of 1930 crop is still on the farms, and about 20% of it was fed.—McManess Milling & Grain Co.

Greenville, O.—Our winter wheat seems all right at this time, but March is usually its most trying month. Our farmers are still hanging on to about 15% of their 1930 wheat, and they have used about 35% in their feeding operations.—E. A. Grubbs Grain Co.

Hicksville, O.—Wheat is in fair condition so far, but soaking rains are needed to supply sub soil moisture. About 10% of last year's wheat crop was substituted for corn in the feeding of cattle.—Hicksville Grain Co.

Kenton, O.—Our wheat came through the winter in good shape, and now looks fine. We need more rain but should get that within the next two weeks, and that will be in plenty of time. About 10% of the 1930 wheat crop is still on the farms, and about 5% of it has been used as a corn substitute in feeding cattle.—C. W. Robinson.

Marton, O.—Our wheat came through the winter in good condition, and as there was no damage from alternate freezes and thaws, and there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth, conditions just now may be said to be very favorable. Our farmers are still holding about 30% of their 1930 wheat crop, and they used about 25% as a corn substitute in feeding livestock.—Marion Grain & Supply Co.

Middletown, O.—Our wheat came through the winter in perfect condition, and now looks very fine. We are never troubled by chinch bugs, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early spring growth, prospects may be said to be almost 100%. Our farmers are still carrying about 10% of their 1930 wheat crop, and they have used about 5% in feeding operations.—F. O. Diver.

Sidney, O.—Our wheat is in good condition, and has plenty of sub soil moisture to take care of early growth. We have no chinch bugs here and no corn borers either. Our farmers have disposed of from 95 to 98% of their 1930 wheat, and they used from 10 to 15% in the feeding of livestock.—E. T. Custerborder & Co.

Troy, O.—Our wheat came through the winter in very good shape, but we are now needing rain. About 10% of the 1930 wheat crop is still on the farms, and about 10% was substituted for corn in the feeding of cattle.—Martin & Rehmer.

Wauseon, O.—Our wheat came through the winter with a score of about 95%. We doubt if there is enough sub soil moisture to take care of early growth, and should have heavy soaking rains very soon. Our farmers are still carrying about 15% of their 1930 wheat crop, and they have used about 15% in the feeding of livestock.—Lyon & Greenleaf.

Xenia, O.—Our wheat came through the winter in good shape, and there is now plenty of sub soil moisture so that conditions may be considered quite favorable. Our farmers are still carrying about 40% of their 1930 wheat crop, and they have used about 15% in feeding operations.—Belden Milling Co.

OKLAHOMA

Ardmore, Okla.—Our wheat came through the winter in good condition, and we have plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth. We have seen no chinch bugs, and have heard no complaint about them around here. We do not, however, grow very much wheat in this particular part of the State, so that this report may not reflect in any sense conditions generally.—Ardmore Milling Co.

Enid, Okla.—Wheat came through the winter in fine shape, and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil, we should say conditions are now favorable. Our farmers have disposed of practically all of their 1930 crop of wheat, and used about 10% of it in their feeding operations.—W. B. Johnston.

PENNSYLVANIA

Belleville, Pa.—Our winter wheat did not come up last Fall because of lack of moisture, and due to this fact, chinch bugs would starve in our section of the country.—Belleville Flour Mill Co.

Muncy, Pa.—Our wheat came through the winter in poor shape, serious damage having been done by alternate freezes and thaws. As there is at the present time a lack of sub soil moisture, conditions are by no means favorable.—City Flouring Mills, Inc.

Nottingham, Pa.—Our winter wheat looks very bad, having been damaged by alternate freezes and thaws, and by lack of moisture last Fall. Our sub soil is still dry, and prospects around here, therefore, are poor for a good crop of wheat in 1931.—Passmore & Co.

Scotland, Pa.—Our winter wheat is in fair shape, some growth having been made. Moisture, however, is rather limited, and we should say that prospects for a 1931 wheat crop are not very favorable.—Scotland Elevator Co.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Cannellton, Ind., Feb. 27.—Wheat is as usual only about 50%.—H. A. Dutschke & Sons.

Almena, Kan., Feb. 23.—Acreage of wheat about same as last year, and is in first class condition at this time of year.—X.

Almena, Kan., Feb. 27.—Wheat acreage is about 90%; condition is excellent; no abandonment.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Stuttgart, Ark., Feb. 28.—Corn and oats acreage will be larger than usual, as our fall and spring oats are in good condition.—Hoevels Elvtr. & Whse. Co.

Pendleton, Ind., Feb. 25.—Wheat 80% acreage; condition 100%. None has been plowed up, and none will be unless the weather changes greatly.—Pritchard & Rafert, Inc., G. A. Pritchard.

Murdock, Neb., Mar. 2.—About 10% less wheat planted, and all looks good. None to plow up. The ground that was taken from wheat will be put to corn. Oat acreage always small.—Farmers Union Ass'n, Slat mgr.

Firesteel, S. D., Feb. 28.—A number of farmers of this part of the state have done considerable plowing in their fields during the mild weather of January and February and the land will be ready to receive crops when spring sets in. There is practically no frost in the ground.

Humphrey, Neb., Feb. 21.—Very small acreage of wheat here. It is rather early to estimate the condition. I would say it is in good condition now, as the fields are turning green. There is no frost in the ground.—T. B. Hord Grain Co., J. A. White, mgr.

Pendleton, Ore., Mar. 1.—Acreage of wheat in this county as compared with last year practically the same. None will be plowed up, according to present indications. No particular acreage has been sown to oats or corn above the small normal amount.—Myrick Elvtr. Co., Guy Johnson.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 28.—The outlook of the winter wheat crop remains generally good and the rains of the last week have been sufficient to furnish enough surface moisture to carry the crop for several weeks. The fact that there have been no crop damage reports of consequence to date leads us to believe that the loss in acreage during the winter will be well below normal.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 4.—The week was mostly mild with some light snow Sunday, but the only precipitation of importance fell in the extreme south. The north third of the State is now driest; the subsoil is dry in the southern counties. Field work has extended into the northern areas. The condition of winter wheat is largely good to excellent but some is only fair.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 27.—We wish to call particular attention at this time to the very marked deficiency in moisture throughout our Northwest and Canada. The average precipitation during December was from 40 to 48% below normal, and in January from 60 to 68% below normal. February precipitation to date is also very scant; 1929 and 1930 having been years of drouth gives further indication of the lack of sub-soil moisture for the coming spring. Unless we have abundant rains during the next few months our prospects for a good 1931 flax crop in the Northwest are not very bright.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Pendleton, Ind., Feb. 25.—Corn 40% in farmers' hands, wheat 20%, oats 30%.—Pritchard & Rafert, Inc., G. A. Pritchard.

Government Crop Report

The U. S. Crop Reporting Board has made the following estimates as of March 1, with comparisons (in thousand bushels):

	1931	1930	1929	10 Yr. Av.
Corn	709,246	986,595	1,021,873	1,141,826
Wheat	160,282	129,754	151,396	143,988
Oats	464,329	396,310	497,335	477,639
Barley	84,815	72,160	97,167	51,989
Rye	10,085	5,468	5,724	.....

	1931	1930	1929	10 Yr. Av.
Corn	34.1	37.7	36.3	39.7
Wheat	18.8	16.0	16.5	17.0
Oats	33.1	32.3	34.6	36.2
Barley	26.0	23.8	27.2	24.9
Rye	20.1	13.0	13.2	....

	1931	1930	1929	10 Yr. Av.
Corn	14.9	16.9	19.1	18.7
Wheat	59.4	69.7	73.5	67.4
Oats	15.7	20.1	21.4	24.4
Barley	23.8	26.8	33.1	34.9
Rye	38.6	50.4	56.8	....

The percentage of the 1930 corn crop that was merchantable was 78.5, against 76.9 for the 1929 crop, 83.1 for that of 1928, and a ten-year average of 80.3.

Apparent disappearance of wheat in the United States during the first eight months of the current crop year was 674,000,000 bu., an increase of 8,000,000 bu. over the same period in 1929-30, as indicated by the estimate, combined with the private estimate on country mill and elevator stocks and the commercial visible. A drastic downward estimate on the amount of wheat that has been fed to livestock is regarded as necessary as the suggested total is not over 75,000,000 bu. based on the apparent disappearance of the crop. About 40,000,000 bu. was fed during the same period from the 1929 crop.

Wheat on Farms in Country Mills and Elevators

Chicago, Mar. 3.—Small amount of corn remaining on farms. Reports indicate 36.6% of last year's crop remains, compared with 37.7% of the 1929 crop on farms Mar. 1, 1930, and a ten-year average of 39.9%. In bus. the amount on farms is 761,103,000 compared with 987,000,000 a year ago, and 1,050,000,000, the average for the preceding 5 years.

Last year the farm disappearance of corn after Mar. 1 was 917,000,000 bus., and carry-over at the end of the season 72,000,000 bus. Corresponding average figures for the preceding 5 years are 954,000,000 and 97,000,000 bus. respectively.

Stocks of wheat on farms Mar. 1 estimated to be about 135,000,000 bus. (15.9% of last year's crop), compared with 130,000,000 (16%) a year ago, and 125,000,000 (15%), the average for the preceding 5 years.

Stocks in country mills and elevators estimated to be 87,000,000 (10.3%), compared with 96,000,000 (11.9%) a year ago, and 77,000,000 bus. (9.3%), the average for the preceding 5 years.

Visible supply is about 196,000,000 bus., compared with 156,000,000 bus. a year ago, and 72,000,000 bus., the average for the preceding 5 years.

Wheat reserves are concentrated largely in the visible. On the basis of the past ten years, the visible represented 24%, country mills and elevators 29%, and farm stocks 47%, of the total stocks in the three positions on March 1. This year the visible represents 47%, country mills and elevators 21%, and farms 32% of the total.

Practically no winter killing on wheat. The planted acreage was 42,042,000, or 1.1% less than a year ago. Last year the abandonment was 9.2%, leaving 38,608,000 acres harvested. The minimum abandonment was 1.1% in 1919, and maximum 28.9% in 1917. An abandonment of 3% this year, a reasonable supposition at this time, would leave for harvest 40,780,000 acres, or 5.6% more than last year.—Nat. C. Murray, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Almena, Kan., Feb. 27.—Eighty per cent of wheat has been shipped; 60% of corn has been shipped.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Almena, Kan., Feb. 23.—Very little old wheat in farmers' hands; about 30% of corn yet to market.—X.

Stuttgart, Ark., Feb. 28.—About 15% of rice still remains in farmers' hands.—Hoevels Elvtr. & Whse. Co.

Cannellton, Ind., Feb. 27.—Very little grain still remains in the hands of the farmers.—H. A. Dutschke & Sons.

Murdock, Neb., Mar. 2.—In farmers' hands: 60% of corn and 30% of wheat.—Farmers Union Ass'n, Slat mgr.

Pendleton, Ore., Mar. 1.—Probably 10 or 15% of last year's crop still in farmers' hands.—Myrick Elvtr. Co., Guy Johnson.

Baltimore, Md., Mar. 6.—A full cargo of Canadian wheat will be loaded out of Baltimore elevators by the Norris Grain Co., of Illinois, during the week of March 9 for shipment to Greece. Approximately 320,000 bus., will be put aboard the Greek steamer "Frangula B. Goulondris."—R. C. N.

City of Mexico, Mex., Feb. 28.—A shipment of 125,000 bus. of Russian wheat arrived today at Tampico. The wheat cost 10 cents a bu. less than native grain, and it is said additional shipments will be received. The wheat will be distributed in central Mexico. Ordinarily Mexico satisfies its requirements of foreign wheat by importations from the United States and Canada. Mexico has been a fair buyer of United States corn for several months, and practically all the exports from this country have gone to Central America.

Corn Disappearance

Chicago, Mar. 2.—Corn disappearance to Mar. 1 is 1,412,000,000 bus., or 65.4% of the supply, compared with 1,681,000,000 bus., or 62.4% of the supply last year. Five-year average disappearance is 1,698,000,000, or 62.7%. Disappearance of corn for the last 3 mos. for ten years has averaged 1,039,000,000 bus. of which exports for the period have averaged 27,000,000. Disappearance for 3 mos. from Mar. 1 to Nov. 1 has gradually declined during the ten years.

Wheat in country mills and elevators is reported at 83,000,000 bus. Last year 96,000,000; and 5-year average 83,000,000. Disappearance of wheat since July 1 is 617,000,000 bus., compared to 584,000,000 last year and a 5-year average of 598,300,000. Disappearance includes 81,000,000 bus. net export. Probable city mills stocks Mar. 31 of 68,000,000 bus., compares with 76,000,000 last year.

Oats on farms—478 millions. Last year—396 millions. Total disappearance of oats is 978 millions, compared with 902 last year and an average for the last three years of 912 millions.—R. O. Cromwell, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Lowest Farm Reserve of Corn in Thirty Years

Chicago, Mar. 2.—Farm stocks of corn on Mar. 1 were 704 million bus., or 33.8% of the crop. This compares with 989 million last year and is the lowest reserve held in nearly 30 years. A mild winter and general substitution of other grains for farm feeding has greatly reduced farm consumption.

Farm stocks of wheat 18.9% or 162 million bus., an increase of 33 million over last year and the largest farm reserve at this date since 1921. Assembling of the figures of supply July 1 and the apparent disappearance to date shows there has been exaggeration of the use of wheat for animal feed, with a total disappearance for wastage and feed hardly in excess of 100 million bus. Available on Mar. 1 approximated 476 million bus. in all positions, or 35 million more than last year. This provides about 313 million bus. for exports during the next four months and carryover on June 30 an amount liberally in excess of last year.

Farm stocks of oats, 33.7% or 473 million bus. There has been a larger farm consumption than usual.

—B. W. Snow, Bartlett-Frazier Co.

New Feed Mill and Elevator for Lincoln, Neb., Plant

With the diversification and development of industry the consuming markets within reach of grain shipping and feed grinding plants at interior points have enlarged, making it profitable to operate larger units that reduce the cost of handling and manufacture. When the purchase and sale of grain on the competitive basis is possible also by the introduction of official grain inspection and weighing as at Lincoln, Neb., such interior points invite the investment of large capital in facilities with the promise of permanent returns.

The development of the Gooch industries at Lincoln has been consistent from the beginning. A substantial concrete grain storage plant was added in 1918. Two years later the 1,200-bbl. flour mill was built, and now there has been constructed a reinforced concrete grain elevator workhouse with which is combined the scratch feed mixing unit; a reinforced concrete and brick feed mill building; a concrete and brick warehouse building and an annex of reinforced concrete grain storage tanks.

THE ELEVATOR WORKHOUSE and scratch feed building is 35'8" x 28' in plan by 132' high above the work floor. The basement is 13' deep. The grain elevating machinery consists of two elevator legs with 60" x 16" head pulleys, 14" six ply belts with 12" x 7" No. 28 gauge buckets spaced at 10½" centers. Each leg is driven by a 25-h.p. 1200 r.p.m. motor direct connected to a Link-Belt No. S-8 speed reducer ratio 7 to 1. The second reduction from the speed reducer to the elevator head shaft is a 1½" pitch steel bushed roller chain, 15 tooth to 66 tooth, giving a head shaft speed of 37½ r.p.m. The capacity of each leg is 5000 bu. per hour. Elevator heads and leg casings are heavy sheet steel. Boots are steel construction having 18" x 16" pulleys and ball bearings on the boot shaft.

Grain is received into the elevator from railroad cars thru a gravity sink and weighed on a type "S" 2500-bu. capacity grain hopper scale with 16' diameter steel hopper. Grain is also received from trucks and wagons, the equipment for that purpose consisting of a 10-ton truck and wagon scale with concrete deck and an air lift dump.

On the second floor of the elevator is located a No. 6 Eureka Standardized Separator of 1200 to 1500 bus. capacity. This machine is Buhler driven and has no eccentrics. It is equipped with ball bearings.

Other equipment in the elevator includes one J. B. Ehrsam Car Puller, 10-car capacity, with 15-h.p. G. E. hoist type motor; and one all steel employees belt elevator with 14" special elevator belt and 5-h.p. motor, and one double automatic power shovel with 7½-h.p. motor.

There are 22 bins in the workhouse, 12 of which are small bins used as ingredient bins in connection with the scratch feed mixing unit. Ten of the bins are cleaner bins and convenience bins, all car load capacity or better.

THE STORAGE ANNEX to the workhouse building includes 16 circular bins 80 ft. deep. Four of the circular bins are 18 ft. in diameter and 12 of the bins are 20 ft. in diameter. There are 20 interstice bins. All of the bins are hoppers to be self-cleaning. The capacity of the storage annex is 430,000 bus.

Grain is distributed to the storage bins on a 30" four ply belt conveyor driven by a 10-h.p., 1200 r.p.m. motor thru a silent chain

drive. The bottom belt conveyor is a 24", four-ply belt driven by a 7½-h.p. motor. All belt conveyor idlers are equipped with ball bearings.

THE SCRATCH FEED mixing plant incorporated in the elevator workhouse building includes four scratch feed elevators, two Eureka Corn Cutters, of 8,000 lbs. capacity, one double roller mill for cracking corn, wheat, etc., and one single roller mill for crimping barley and oats, one Eureka No. 453-B Cracked Corn Grader, equipped with ball bearings and Buhler driven (eccentric-less), capacity 250-350 bus., 12 ingredient bins, 12 proportional feeders and one 20" scratch feed belt conveyor. Scratch feed is aspirated on a special cleaner and sacked on a Richardson Automatic Scale.

The scratch feed plant operates on the continuous system and has a capacity of 7½ tons of feed per hour.

In the basement of the workhouse building is a No. 4 Jay Bee Hammer Mill driven by a 60-h.p. G. E. motor thru tex-rope drive.

THE FEED MILL building is of reinforced concrete and brick, 34'8" x 21'8", four stories high, with a 16 ft. basement. This building houses the machinery for the soft feed and for the molasses feed mixing units. Adjacent to the feed mill building is a two-story concrete and brick warehouse 40' x 85'. A concrete molasses storage tank with a capacity of 12,000 gallons is located under the end of the warehouse adjacent to the feed mill basement.

The soft feed plant is operated on the batch system. Ingredients are fed into a charging hopper at the work floor. This hopper has a capacity of 5000 lbs. of feed and is suspended immediately over an Eureka Batch Mixer No. 4812 with a capacity of 5000 to 6000 lbs. per batch. This machine is driven by a 25-h.p. motor with Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive. Mixed feed is discharged into a large capacity elevator leg and elevated to the fourth story of the feed mill. From there it passes thru a feed garner, a special feeder and thru an Ideal mash and dairy feed finisher; then over a large Cascader Patent Electromagnetic 36-inch Separator and to the packer bin. An 18" has been installed to handle the stream of dry feed passing into the molasses mixer. Another 18" Cascader handles the stream of whole corn passing into the cutter.

Soft feed is packed on the first floor on a Vibrox feed packer. If it is desired to make pellets from soft feed, the stream can be diverted from the magnetic separator to a Sizer Cube and Pellet Machine located on the second floor. Pellets are discharged from this machine into a special cooling bin and sacked off on an automatic scale on the first floor. Space is provided for additional cubing and pellet machines.

The sweet feed plant is a combination of batch and a continuous system. Base materials are fed into a hopper and batch mixer located in the basement similar to the soft feed plant except that the capacity of the mixer is only 1500 lbs. per batch. Base materials are elevated to the fifth floor where they pass thru a garner, a special feeder, a scalper, and a magnetic separator; then to an S. Howes Co. high speed molasses feed mixer. The equipment for making molasses feeds consists of No. 2 Eureka Dynamic Mixer, with automatic feeder, molasses heating tank, pumps, strainer, meter and molasses control stand. Corn and oats and barley from metal bins on the fifth

floor are fed in thru proportional feeders and may be introduced at either end of the molasses feed mixing machine. The sweet feed unit can be operated either as a cold or hot process plant. Molasses feeds may be sacked off on the second floor or may be fed into the cubing machine and discharged thru the cooling bin and sacked on the first floor of the mill.

The soft feed plant is capable of making 10 tons of feed per hour. The capacity of the sweet feed plant is 7½ tons per hour.

THE WAREHOUSE is conveniently arranged for receiving inbound ingredients both from railroad cars and from trucks; likewise to load out finished feed either in railroad cars or by trucks. Much of the Gooch Company's business is mixed cars of flour and feed, the flour coming from the company's 2000-bbl. flour mill located just across the railroad tracks.

The grain storage tanks previously described are equipped with a Zeleny Bin Thermometer System.

A special feature not heretofore used in grain elevators is a new type of bin bottom which includes an expansion joint designed to relieve the concrete bin wall from excessive stress due to the pressure of the grain on the bin bottom. Many concrete bins have failed on account of this condition and this new type of bin bottom will avoid that source of trouble.

All the machinery in the new plant was installed under the supervision of Supt. Ferguson, who obtained results of the first class at an unusually low cost.

The tripper and all other machinery and metal work was supplied by J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

The new feed mill was designed and the construction supervised by Horner & Wyatt, who also designed the concrete grain storage built in 1918 and the 1200-bbl. flour mill built in 1920.

The new plant was erected by the Ryan & Flynn Construction Co., now the Ryan Construction Co.

The Gooch Industries were organized in 1908 when the company acquired a 200-bbl. flour mill and an elevator with a capacity of 15,000 bus. Since that time the business of the company has grown until the plant now has a capacity of 2,000 bbls. of wheat flour, a corn mill unit and a total grain storage capacity of 800,000 bus. The company also manufactures spaghetti, macaroni, egg noodles, bread, cake, pies, cookies, rolls, doughnuts and other macaroni and bakery products. The Gooch bakery is the largest and most modern bakery in Lincoln. The company also owns a baking plant in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

H. E. Gooch is president of the Gooch Milling & Elevator Co. and F. E. Roth is vice-president and general manager. G. C. Ferguson is superintendent.

See illustration on outside front cover page.

Washington, D. C.—Investigation of the Federal Farm Board and its administration of the \$500,000,000 revolving fund, was asked in a recent Senate resolution by Senator Wheeler of Montana.

The dire consequences, to the nations involved, of drastic attempts to exercise artificial control over the output and prices of two great staples, rubber and coffee, are pointed out by the National Industrial Conference Board in its recent book on "Trends in the Foreign Trade of the United States." Brazil's coffee "valorization" scheme has resulted in a decline of her share in United States coffee imports from 78 per cent to about 65 per cent. Our imports from Columbia have risen from 5 per cent before the war to 23 per cent.

Combination of Cribbed Elevator and Steel Tanks

In many Panhandle communities the development of wheat farming has gone forward more rapidly than the building of railroad facilities and this has brought about a need for larger elevators capable of holding large quantities of grain until car famines are relieved and the wheat can be shipped to terminals. Practically all the new elevators have storage room for 40,000 bus. or more.

Many elevators in the Texas Panhandle hold over 100,000 bus. The only unusual feature of the one illustrated herewith is that it is a combination of cribbed elevator with steel storage tanks in a country house, providing convenient storage for 125,000 bus.

The cribbed working house, 29x47½x58 ft. to the plate, is supported by a concrete foundation. The bins are surmounted by a 26 ft. cupola. The cribbing is covered with corrugated iron, telescoped to prevent buckling, and bonded with the metal roof and with ground rods for lightning protection.

The working house has storage room for 71,000 bus. Nine of its 17 bins extend from the concrete hoppers in the foundation to the plate. Three bins are over the driveway and the remainder are over the workfloor.

All bins are built of cribbing, strongly braced, and hoppers.

The driveway entrance and exit are protected with sliding doors. Approaches are of concrete. Over the single steel dump pit is a Kewanee Steel Grate and dumping of trucks is done with an all steel Kewanee Truck Lift. Wheat drains from the dump sink into the 20 ft. boot pit.

The one leg has elevating capacity of 4,000 bus. per hour. Its 15 inch 32 oz. rubber belt carries 14x7 in. Superior DP cups set on 10-inch centers. The leg is run by a 15 h.p. enclosed motor, connected by belt to a jack-shaft, thence by roller chain to head-shaft. A Western Distributor is used. All spouting is of steel.

Outbound weighing is done thru a 15-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, dumping thru a 10-inch loading spout.

On either side of the working house is a bolted steel tank, 27 ft. in diameter and 56 ft. high, that sets on its own hopper bottomed concrete foundation. Each of these two tanks has capacity for 27,000 bus. A ladder inside and outside of each tank provides easy access to all parts. The tanks are emptied by gravity, and spouting to them is telescoped to allow for differences in settling between the steel and the cribbed construction.

The 12x28 ft. one story office is set near the road, a number of feet from the eleva-

tor. It has 2 rooms and houses the beam of a 15-ton truck scale.

The plant was designed and built by A. F. Roberts Construction Co. for the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elevator Corp., on the Spearman branch of the Santa Fe, at Perryton, Tex.

Pessimism vs. Confidence

SCENE: Elevator office in a central Illinois village. Owner-manager handles nothing but grain and fields seeds. Is not disposed to extend his business.

Elevator Owner: I went thru McKinley's administration, but even that was not nearly so bad as this. Farmers have no money and I guess that at last the city man is finding it out. The cities depleted our farms of folks to man their factories. And they gave us machinery. Now we can't use the unemployed men. The men who went to the city to work are no longer any good on the farms. They have the 8-hour day in their minds and you can't run a farm on 8 hours a day.

Traveler: What has that to do with farm production? Haven't the farmers been able to produce just as much with machinery?

E. O.: Farms are going back to the mortgagees. Farmers can't make them pay. And the grain business is terrible. Why just look at grain prices!

(And so on. The conversation could be endlessly continued without either logic or reason, as it was. But get a glimpse of another picture, only two towns distant.)

SCENE: Elevator office in a second Illinois village. Owner-manager eager to try anything which will help him serve his community to better advantage.

Elevator Manager: Well, I'm just getting nicely started now on manufacturing a chick starter under my own brand, and it is going over big. I am sure of a fine business on it this spring. Then maybe I can get other good formulas and bring out additional feeds that will prove winners. I have been grinding feed for farmers a long time and about two months ago I put in a mixer and set out after some of this mixing business. Farmers were demanding it and they've kept that mixer pretty busy ever since I started it. They come in with all kinds of formulas and I supply the ingredients so they get exactly what they want. I started to make our Sunshine Chick Starter just to get the maximum use of the machine and it's going fine.

The mixer cost us a little money, but we are making it back. Got a bunch of forcing feed formulas that the farmers demand and we stick right to the formulas in the mixing process.

Farmers have learned that if they are going to make any profit at present prices, they have got to get maximum returns for every pound of feed they put into poultry or live stock and the way to do it is by feeding ground grains and balancing the rations. We haven't any kick.

(Not much difference in the conditions surrounding the two elevators; both are in diversified grain and livestock raising territory. The first is the only elevator in its town; the second has vigorous competition. But the first does not care to venture into new lines. The second does not care so much about the effort as he does about whether or not he can serve his community as it wishes to be served. Which, after all, is the secret of success.)

Wheat ground during January, 1931, was 41,285,283 bus. compared with 42,731,382 bus. in January a year ago, in the comparative statements for 695 identical mills reporting.

The Hague, Netherlands—A "Wheat Bill" has been passed by the Netherlands Parliament and is expected to soon become law, according to Commercial Attache Jesse F. Van Wickel. It requires wheat flour imports to be mixed with domestic wheat flour in proportions set by the administration.



Combination Cribbed and Steel Tank Elevator of Okla. Wheat Pool Elev. Corp. at Perryton, Tex.

Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n Denounces High Taxes

Recognizing the financial inability of the individual to fight tax battles by due process of law, the 16th annual convention of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, held at the Waldorf Hotel, Toledo, Feb. 24-25, adopted a resolution encouraging managers of farmers elevators to organize farmers in their communities with a view to reducing property valuations on which taxes are assessed. The meeting was attended by a good representation from Michigan and Indiana as well as from Ohio.

Tuesday Morning Session

Pres. Wm. C. Horn, Castalia, presided at the opening session. Harold Anderson, pres. Toledo Produce Exchange, made the address of welcome, to which I. M. Jennings, Beaverdam, responded on behalf of the ass'n.

Speakers at the first session included E. G. McCollum, Indianapolis, sec'y Indiana Farmers Elevator Ass'n; L. E. Osmer, Lansing, general manager Michigan Elevator Exchange; B. B. Bromley, Macomb, pres. Producers Co-operative Commission Ass'n.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

SAM McKELVIE, Lincoln, Neb., and Washington, D. C., wheat member of the Farm Board who announced some time ago that he would retire from the Board on June 14th, was the featured speaker at the second session.

Conceding that the Farm Board had made serious errors in judgment and intimating that its members were as far as ever from a solution to the agricultural problem, except for its plea on reduced wheat acreage, Mr. McKelvie took refuge in the political plea that no one could question the integrity and the motives of the Board. The delegates were reminded that members of the Farm Board are only instruments to carry out legislation for which Congress is responsible.

While defending the policy of the Stabilization Corp. in holding the price of wheat a few cents above the Liverpool prices, Mr. McKelvie offered no solution to the problem of disposing of the accumulation and held no guaranty of the continuance of the corporation, or further stabilizing activities.

"We cannot grow wheat in competition with the world, plus Russia," declared Mr. McKelvie, therein admitting the inability of legislation coping with natural economic law. The return to normalcy will not be accomplished without reduced labor costs comparable with the low prices of commodities.

Other speakers at the same session were F. Lovejoy, New York City, sales manager of the Vacuum Oil Co., who urged farmers elevators to study marketing methods employed by successful corporations; W. F. Kirk, Port Clinton, Master Ohio State Grange; and I. S. Guthery, Columbus, Director of Agriculture.

Announcement was made that the Farm Board had granted a loan of \$200,000 to the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Co., to finance a grain and live stock plant at Fostoria. When consummated this project is expected to include the purchase of a 700,000 bu. grain elevator and corn drying plant now owned by the Fostoria Transfer Elevator & Storage Co.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Banquet

DR. GEORGE LAUGHTON, popular Toledo pastor, talked on "How Much Alive Are You?" in the address of the evening following the banquet. Dan Kressler, Toledo, was toastmaster. Banjo and harmonica music was furnished by Fred Mayer and Ben Hofner as features of entertainment.

Wednesday Morning Session

The third session was devoted to the managers, who conducted discussion on problems of management. Among the speakers were Chas. B. Krohn, Deshler, on merchandising and speculative methods of running farmers elevators in which sound merchandising principles were advocated; A. G. Patzer, Grove City, on aggressive salesmanship; A. T. Ward, Fostoria, on operating a grain drier; N. G. Bennett, McComb, on operating trucks, yet staying within the law.

Responsibilities of directors was taken up by J. F. Mayer, Valley City, and G. F. Henning, Hicksville. The position and responsibilities of a manager were included in brief talks by A. M. Heydinger, Loudonville; A. P. Eier, Nevada; and B. J. Burkett, Fremont.

Local grinding and mixing of feeds was the subject of Wm. Miller of Crestline, who told about the problems to be met by managers entering this branch of elevator operation.

Outside speakers included A. A. Nelson, Peoria, Ill., and B. A. Wallace, of the Ohio State University, Columbus.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

At a closed session Wednesday afternoon a report was made by Oscar Slosser, Fostoria, manager of the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Co., and delegates listened to the report of Sec'y Chas. Latchaw, also of Fostoria.

The resolutions com'ite reported the following resolutions:

Resolutions Adopted

Livestock Freight Rates

WHEREAS, there has been an increase in the freight rates on livestock under recent date, and

WHEREAS, many of our member elevators are shippers of livestock, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we recommend to our executive Live Stock Com'ite that they protest this increase.

Operating Trucks for Hire

IN ORDER to protect farmers and ass'ns of farmers in their mutual assistance to each other be it

RESOLVED, that we, the directors and members of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, in session at Toledo and representing 50,000 farmers, respectfully urge the passage of such legislation as will definitely permit the individual farmer or ass'n to operate trucks for others in an amount not exceeding what they do for themselves.

Organize on Matters of Taxation

WHEREAS, the individual farmer is financially unable to wage an extended legal battle regarding any question of taxation and

WHEREAS, other industries are solidly organized and are able and do wage such battles to their benefit in the reduction of valuations and taxes and

WHEREAS, the farmers will be compelled to pay for this difference, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the managers of our member companies use every effort to organize the farmers in their localities and give them every possible assistance in fight-

ing for their interests in the matter of taxation.

Federal Farm Board

WHEREAS, legislation has been enacted setting up a Federal Farm Board to ascertain if possible a means of rendering assistance to the farmer and ass'ns of farmers, in the marketing of their products, and

WHEREAS, in pursuance of this legislation, corporations have been established and fostered by the Federal Farm Board and the Farmers National Grain Corp., therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, give to these ass'ns and the Federal Farm Board and the Farmers National Grain Corp., our moral support and as much actual material support as the conditions of our local enterprise warrant.

NEW OFFICERS: Election placed in office for the ensuing year, L. C. Schmunk, Rocky Ridge, as pres.; Leon Gove, Avery, 1st vice-pres.; W. Jackson, Holgate, 2nd vice-pres. Directors: Geo. Perkins, Perrysburg; W. H. Bricker, Oak Harbor; W. Jackson, Holgate.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Bean Jobbers Attack Pool Organization

The Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n has courageously attacked the propaganda for controlled marketing of farm products thru pools, pointing out that every such suppression of free and open bidding in a competitive way for farm commodities always has driven prices to levels that are unprofitable to producers.

Some time ago the Michigan Bean Growers, Inc., as a part of its "ballyhoo" made charges of unfair practices by the jobbers.

The jobbers replied promptly by an exposure of the tactics of the Michigan State College, Michigan Elevator Exchange and the Federal Farm Board, and a demand for an investigation of the waste of state money in these uneconomic promotions.

The jobbers pointed out that the farm board pool controlled producers in Idaho and Colorado are forced to accept \$2.75 and \$1.30 for white and red beans, while the Michigan growers enjoying what still remains of the free competitive system are receiving \$3.90 per 100 lbs.

The position of the jobbers is made clear in a resolution adopted at their convention in Detroit, as follows:

Condemn Action of Pool Ass'n

First because the plan offered the farmers is a duplication of the service now being performed in a satisfactory manner; second, because it is a violation of the state constitution to take public moneys and expend them for any private or class use and, third, because it will bring chaos to a well organized distributing system for beans which is functioning efficiently and economically, and bringing the bean growers of Michigan the largest price paid for this type of beans anywhere in the world.

Against Pool Rebating

This Ass'n defines and condemns as being unethical practice, any inducements offered to growers or customers by buyer, seller, receiver or handler which tend to influence them in their free choice of elevator marketing facilities, such as special contracts, rebates, buying farm produce before or without proper cleaning; buying or selling produce improperly graded; free or uneconomic charges for trucking; free or uneconomic charges for storing.

Any member indulging in these unethical practices may be suspended from membership in this Ass'n upon formal hearing as hereinbefore provided.

Europe is likely to be a large user of Argentine flaxseed this year because linseed oil is now the cheapest vegetable oil in Europe. The European demand in the Argentine market still continues active—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Mr. Legge's "Swan Song"

In Mr. Legge's "farewell address" as a member of the Farm Board, he makes some statements that, coming from a man of such keen mind, seem very peculiar. Perhaps his viewpoint lessened his range of vision and if that proves true, he may at a later date, feel under the necessity of frankly saying he was wrong.

In the first place, he said that those opposing the work of the Farm Board represented only a very small percentage of the American public, and in the second place, he said this opposition was to the principle of co-operation.

Naturally the great majority of the people know nothing about the Board and of what it has been endeavoring to accomplish. They are therefore neither actively for it nor against it. If it had been able to accomplish what it set out to do—that is; raise the price of all farm products—there would have been a consumer rebellion that would have smashed the whole program beyond repair. Lack of active opposition from this direction is therefore solely due to the fact that the Farm Board failed miserably in what it undertook to do. The opposition was potential, however and would have been irresistible if called into action.

As to Mr. Legge's statement that the opposition was to the principle of co-operation, that of course is ridiculous. The grain trade has its national organization, 16 or 18 state organizations, and many that are more or less local in their scope. The same thing is true in the feed and in all of the other agricultural trades. Every member of every one of these associations has thru the very incident of this affiliation attested to his belief in co-operative effort.

The objection is not to the movement, but to the methods employed in attempting to force the farmers to join, and to the use of government funds, first to bring these groups into being, and then to furnish them with cheap money, and other aid, in order that they may, if possible, put the private traders out of business.

If the movement had led in the direction of a government organized and government financed agricultural implement manufacturing and distributing institution perhaps Mr. Legge would have had a better conception as to the reasonableness of the present active opposition. It may take this trend at a later date, and if it does, his comment will be of much general interest.

H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n, has resigned.

New Suits Threaten Members of Old Nebraska Pool

Refusal of Judge E. B. Chappell to grant a restraining order permits the Federal Trust Co. to start suit against the 10 named defendants and every other member of the old Nebraska Wheat Growers Ass'n.

The injunction was asked by E. A. Epp Henderson, and nine other members of the Ass'n, to stop collection by Max Beghtol and Lee Rankin of \$10 membership fees for Ass'n members under notes now held by the Federal Trust Co.

The plaintiffs in the injunction suit asserted that after the Ass'n had failed to sign up a sufficient percentage of wheat acreage in Nebraska for a pool, the farmers who had entered the agreement refused to deliver wheat. Backers of the Ass'n then attempted to recoup their losses, it was alleged, by transferring the farmers' membership notes to the trust company, which started suit on them.

Indiana Farmers Elevators Against Farm Board Set-Ups

In line with action taken at most of the conventions of farmers elevator ass'ns since the last wheat harvest demonstrated the inability of legislation to cope with the natural law of supply and demand, the 16th annual convention of the Indiana Farmers Elevator Ass'n passed a resolution vigorously opposing the contract and pooling organizations now working as regionals of the Farm Board. This may or may not have had an influence in acceptance of the minority report of the nominations com'te by the delegates, deposing M. P. Hill, Francesville, who has been pres. for a number of years, and replacing him with Wm. Stephenson of Cammack.

The convention was held at Wabash, Feb. 18-19. No session was held the morning of the first day, which was devoted to private conferences and greetings between friends and acquaintances. The first session was called to order Wednesday afternoon with Pres. Hill in the chair.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

MAYOR SHOWALTER was first on the program, extending a hearty welcome to the delegates and helping the convention get started by leading in community singing.

PRES. HILL made his annual report, referring to cross currents both outside and within the organization, but holding steadfast to a belief that the organization is making progress.

E. G. McCOLLUM, Indianapolis, sec'y, reported on ass'n activities during the past year, principally discussing organization of the Indiana Co-operative Elevator Co., ass'n contracts with manufacturers and producers of the side-lines handled by elevators, and the Agricultural Marketing Act.

HERBERT WATSON, National Corn King, Tipton, Ind., talked briefly on growing corn, explaining soil conditions, fertilization, and preparation.

OSCAR SLOSSER, Fostoria, O., manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., discussed his organization, brought into being as a regional under the Farm Board, which deals in coal, oil and other side-lines in addition to grain. He admitted the grain end of the business had not proven profitable, and that they had to have help as a regional.

W. D. CLARK, Chicago, scale department, Fairbanks-Morse & Co., discussed proper inspection of scales, and said his company planned to establish a scale inspection truck as part of its service in the state.

W. L. STAHL, Chicago, publicity director of the Farmers National Grain Corp., discussed organization activities in Indiana thru Farm Board regionals, and the activities of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Banquet

A wrestling match was staged by the Chamber of Commerce just before the banquet, as part of the entertainment. Music during the course of dining was supplied by the Four Eagles.

PROF. ROBERT PHILLIPS, Purdue University, made the address of the evening with a talk on "Legalomania," calling attention to the insatiable desire of United States law making bodies to pass laws, until we have something like two million laws on the statute books of the country, thousands of which we are unconsciously breaking all the time.

"It has been said that the worst country has the most laws," said Prof. Phillips. "If that be true we are the worst country because we have the most laws. We have more laws than all of Europe and one hundred and ten times as many as England. A law to be effective must have public opinion behind it. Our law makers should appeal to public opinion before they legislate."

Thursday Morning Session

The second session was devoted to the managers, with Walter Penrod, pres. of the Managers Ass'n, in the chair.

LLOYD RUMSYRE, South Whitley, analyzed the failures of several terminal marketing plans that had been tried by farmers elevators, and pointed out the evils of pooling and compulsory contracts. He advised the delegates to carefully avoid any ready-made plans for terminal marketing, remarking that any successful institution must be built from the bottom up, and that independence was the foundation of the farmers elevators. Loss of independence might easily mean loss of properties and individual rights.

Discussion of the cash basis on side-lines left no question that credit business is often disastrous, changing profits into losses and developing dissatisfied customers.

CHAS. T. PEAVY, Chicago, discussed operating and marketing problems of farmers elevators, calling on a wealth of personal experience to augment his arguments.

Election resulted in the following officers for the Managers Ass'n for the ensuing year: L. R. Rumsyre, South Whitley, pres.; E. D. Gadberry, Matthews, sec'y; E. McVicker, Van Buren, H. O. Rice, Huntington, and Lee Carl, Remington, directors.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon Session

PRES. HILL presided at the third session.

The auditing com'te reported on the financial affairs of the ass'n.

The resolutions com'te reported as follows:

Resolutions

Regionals Destructive and Injurious

WHEREAS, various subsidiaries and regionals have been created under the Agricultural Marketing Act, and

WHEREAS, these regionals and subsidiaries advocate and are continually attempting to promote compulsory co-operation and principles that are injurious to the best interests of farmers elevators, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we hereby request that the Federal Farm Board compel these various regionals to desist in this injurious and destructive work, and cease to aid contract and pool organizations.

Further Local Development

WHEREAS, every business is endeavoring to reduce overhead expenses to the least possible minimum consistent with efficient operation, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the dues of our state ass'n be reduced and that our directors employ an efficient sec'y, who will work in harmony with the managers of our farmers elevators, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we devote our energies toward the rebuilding and further development of our farmers elevators, farmer-owned and locally controlled.

Other resolutions adopted encouraged co-operative endeavor; solicited membership in patronizing buying agencies; urged better bookkeeping methods and careful audits; and solicited co-operation of members in helping Prof. Henrichs collect farmers elevator data.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Operating Costs of Minnesota Elevators

[From address by N. H. Mongeau, Elmore, Minn., before Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n.]

The ninety-six Minnesota farmers elevators included in another summary of the 1927-28 crop year as compiled by the University of Minnesota showed a variation in handling costs from 1.8 cents to 29.2 cents per bushel, in gross income, from 21.3 cents to 3.5 cents per bushel, and in net income, from a gain of 12.0 cents to a loss of 21.1 cents per bushel. State average figures for these items were 7.2, 10.3 and 3.1 cents respectively.

The above extremes all existed at elevators in southwestern Minnesota with one exception. The 21.3 cents gross net income appeared in the central district whereas the highest in southwestern Minnesota was 18.6 cents. This wide range in operating costs and incomes is the result of differences between elevators within a district rather than between districts. It indicates that some very efficient and some very inefficient elevators exist within each district.

It is significant that each district showed a continuously decreased volume of grain per elevator during the past three years accompanied by a fifty per cent increase in operating expenses per bushel of grain handled. An average of the three districts shows 129,085 bus. during 1923-24, or a decrease of about 22 per cent during the five year period. This was accompanied by increased costs from 5.6 cents to 7.2 cents per bushel. It means that increased price margins must be taken by local elevator managers in order to meet expenses, in which case farmers receive less for grain, to the extent that increased income from side lines and other sources do not provide for them.

A comparison of districts shows that the 9.9 cents average operating cost in southeastern and central Minnesota was nearly 4 cents higher than in the other two districts during the last year. Perhaps the most important reason for this high cost was the small volume which amounted to less than 103,000 bus. or 15 per cent less than during 1926-27. These elevators find it increasingly difficult to meet competition without depending on income from other sources than grain. The net worth of these elevators decreased 4.7 per cent as compared to an average decrease of 1.3 per cent for these three districts. Elevators in southwestern Minnesota consistently showed lower costs and greater volume during each of the five years, and an increase in net worth of \$2,200 during the past year. Their average volume during the five-year period was 74,000 bus. greater than in northwestern Minnesota and nearly double the volume in the other district.

Better Records Kept: Another significant conclusion is that elevators appear to be keeping better records of their business. Of the 107 records obtained only four were not complete enough to be included in this study. This was probably because no accountant had been employed to prepare the statement. There was improvement in the completeness of many records as compared to earlier years. The value of keeping an accurate set of books and depending on the services of an experienced accountant to check them periodically seems to be recognized. Seven records were not included in this study because they handled sidelines valued at more than the grain business.

The ten elevators which received the most grain averaged 261,150 bushels but took

trading profits amounting to only 3.9 cents. They were thus able to pay farmers approximately 3.5 cents more per bushel than those handling small volumes. Sidelines contributed 31.6 per cent of the total gross income. It was less necessary for them to supplement income from grain, however, than it was for those receiving a small volume of grain where sidelines contributed 26.5 per cent.

Operating expenses amounted to 4.1 cents per bushel, which left 2.7 cents net income altho grain margins received were slightly over one-half as wide as those for elevators with small volumes.

The lowest paid manager in the state in 1928 did not handle any side lines. The highest paid sold \$55.95 in side lines for every dollar paid him in salary. The average was \$14.90.

The highest total sales per dollar of salary paid the manager was \$147.65, and the lowest \$16.70; the average was \$71.40.

Gross profit per dollar of salary averaged \$5.42; the highest was \$15.25, and the lowest was \$1.50.

Net profit per dollar of salary paid averaged \$1.92; the highest was \$9.89, and the lowest showed a loss of \$3.88.

The highest manager's salary in 1928, in 47 elevators examined, was \$3,600; the lowest was \$1,050, and the average \$2,042.

Merchandising is becoming more of a factor every day in the successful operation of country grain elevators. A wider margin is necessary on the higher priced merchandise now being handled; also the more diversified a territory becomes and the greater the number of side lines handled, the smaller the volume of each commodity and the greater the margin needed to break even.

A 10-year record shows the following sales:

		Gross	\$	Profit
1921.....	\$25,300		\$ 898	
1922.....	16,100		1,620	
1923.....	23,400		1,730	
1924.....	17,700		1,860	
1925.....	31,300		3,760	
1926.....	37,300		2,585	
1927.....	36,300		4,050	
1928.....	40,250		3,285	
1929.....	35,400		3,300	
1930.....	30,100		4,070	

Increased efficiency of elevator operation results when sidelines are handled if they add enough income to more than pay the additional costs incurred in handling them and if they do not increase the cost of marketing grain. Many elevators render service to their community thru feed grinding. The average net income from this source alone was \$690 during the past year, as compared to \$564 during 1926-27 and \$218 during 1925-26.

The German bread law, effected Aug. 15 last year to increase the sale of rye thru requirement that 60 per cent of the flour used in baking be rye flour, has fallen into disrepute among millers and the consuming public. The quality of the bread, its light color and the fact that it dried out quickly, discouraged its use, resulting in sharply reduced sales by mills that earnestly kept strictly to the 60 per cent order. Competition produced a darker bread that met with greater public favor and took away the business of the law abiding plants. Some scarcity of rye, particularly in the western part of the country is causing fear of increased flour prices. Abolition of the bread law is being sought.

Two Meetings in Nebraska

W. H. Hinkle of Crittenden Grain Co., Iowa, and John Kohler of the Kohler Grain Co., Geneva, were responsible for a successful meeting of the grain dealers at Milligan, Neb., Wednesday night, March 4. Elevator men in the district for a radius of 30 to 40 miles around were present, many of them accompanied by their wives.

Commission firms of Omaha, Lincoln and Fairbury were present. Five banks and three flour mills were represented, making up a cosmopolitan audience numbering about 80. The meeting was held in Milligan's fine new Community House. A dinner being served in the basement at 7 p. m.

H. A. BUTLER, president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association entertained the audience with a reel showing of a hunting trip in the wilds of Idaho.

President E. L. BROWN and Secretary J. N. CAMPBELL spoke for the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n urging the need of a unified body of grain dealers to promote economy and efficiency in handling the great volume of grain products of the state.

Other conferences are planned probably one every month, for this district. The general feeling seemed to be that with prospects good for a large wheat crop, dealers must watch their step to avoid severe losses on wheat holdings when the farm board abandons its buying activities with the expiration of May option.

Chadron Meeting

Stormy weather interfered somewhat with the meeting of grain dealers held at Chadron, Neb., on Saturday evening, Mar. 7th. About 40 people were in attendance. H. A. Butler, E. A. Lucke and H. R. Clark, chief inspector of the Omaha Grain Exchange, constituted the Omaha contingent at this meeting.

A local district organization was effected with W. W. Naylor, manager of the Chadron Flour Mills, as president and E. J. Pennington of the Chadron Grain & Coal Co. as secretary. These men will promote monthly conferences of the league to meet at various towns in northwestern Nebraska. The name of the organization is the Tri-State Grain Dealers Association, the plan being that dealers from South Dakota and Wyoming will participate in the meetings.

Attendance at meeting at Chadron: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. O'Donnell, Alliance; Stephen Deaver, Berea; C. E. Coffee, Barstow Grain Co., Clinton; Joseph Whyte, Cody; W. L. Glover, L. L. Jenkins, Frank McGove, T. Ross Magowan, J. L. Stack, B. V. Stauffer, Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cleaveland, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stockham, Hemingford; Mr. and Mrs. Ted Richards, Oelrichs, S. D.; Hugh Butler, Harry R. Clark, E. A. Lucke, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. Lew W. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Guihen, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wolvington, Rushville; Albert Toomey, Spearfish, S. D.

Attendance at meeting at Milligan: A. C. Troutman, Adolph Troutman, Bixby; E. L. Brown, Chester; Anton A. Belka, F. G. Bienhoff, J. A. Bochnicek, E. M. Kubicek, Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Kupka, J. C. Page, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Skolil, Ed. Sysel, John F. Welsch, D. Wickenkamp, Crete; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Benfer, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Wissner, Dayton; F. J. Buntmeyer, Deshler; Geo. H. Denna, De Witt; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Link, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Manning, Mrs. S. G. Manning, Exeter; Harry Barrett, C. B. Galloway, Fairbury; John W. Ahern, P. Mullen, Chas. Rhy-muth, R. W. Stepanek, Friend; John Kohler, Geneva; C. P. Ernest, Gilead; Thos. N. Burke, W. F. Finnigan, Thos. Fitzgerald, Grafton; A. B. Fernow, Holstein; F. W. Dick, Kansas City, Mo.; W. T. Barstow, C. G. Crittenden, J. M. Hammond, Lincoln; W. H. Hinkel, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Lindgren, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Sieber, Jr., Iowa; H. A. Butler, A. W. Campbell, J. N. Campbell, H. R. Clark, W. J. Cook, W. D. Hart, James Krejdl, R. W. Sage, W. F. Shepard, J. H. Wright, Omaha; Frank Krisl, Otoe; Harvey Stevens, Sutton; Ed. Pearson, Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. Jake H. Bornschlegel, H. G. Clark, Tobias.

Exchanges Protest Restrictive Legislation

J. C. Murray, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade; F. A. Theis, pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and C. B. Rader, sec'y of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, presented protests against the Capper bill to regulate the exchanges at the hearings by the Senate Com'te on Agriculture and Forestry.

This bill, H. R. 15618, was published in full in the Grain & Feed Journals, Jan. 14, pages 30, 31, 46 and 47.

Chicago Board of Trade Objections

J. C. Murray, said, in part: The great objection to the principles embodied in the Capper bill, if enacted into law, is that it will practically destroy a business which has been conducted for eighty years on the Board of Trade as a part of the system of marketing the products of agriculture of the United States and the world. It goes without saying that a law which authorizes an individual then holding a position of governmental authority to prescribe rules and regulations for carrying on grain trade on a public exchange; to prescribe and to change from time to time during the life of contracts grades deliverable on such contracts; to permit delivery of grain in cars, on boats, in public or private elevators in any position, at any time at his will; to limit the amount from time to time which may be dealt in by any individual or corporation on any grain exchange; to approve or disapprove the warehouses from which delivery of grain can be made, and which requires his approval of all rules of exchanges and requires exchanges to adopt all rules required by such individual, will have the effect of driving away from American contract markets a very substantial part of the business now conducted on them. The result will be that some foreign market, presumably Winnipeg in Canada, will supersede the Chicago Board of Trade as the great grain market of the world.

Loss to Other Industries.—This will, in addition to the direct loss which will be sustained by those now engaged in the grain business in this country, occasion a tremendous loss to other industries which are connected therewith, such as telephone and telegraph companies, railroads and other carriers. Radio, bank clearances, rents and office appliances would likewise be affected, not only in the large cities in the United States but in nearly every town of consequence in the country.

Banks will not lend money to the owners of grain unless the grain is hedged. (While the bill does not purport to limit the trading of hedgers, it will have the inevitable effect of doing so for the reason that hedging is only possible where there is an adequate amount of speculative interest to carry the load.) Hedging in a foreign market, like Winnipeg, would be unsatisfactory to the banks for the reason that in case of congested conditions delivery on the hedging contracts would be difficult, and in some cases impossible, to make. The opposite condition now obtains with the present system of marketing grain in the United States. With the broad, free market that has been established in Chicago and with the facilities of transportation which are available both by rail and water, the possibility of a corner or "squeeze" has been reduced to a minimum.

Harmful Limitation on Individuals.—One of the most serious objections to the details embodied in the bill is the restriction on the amount of trading which can be done by any individual except a hedger. This would take out of the market the large public interest which has always been necessary to enable the farmer to sell his grain as it was harvested, for the reason that the speculative and investing element carries the grain until demands for the grain by consumers enable the buyers to pass it on to the users. The history of the grain trade demonstrates it to be true that the time when the farmer must sell his grain in order to meet his financial obligations with his local bank and in his community, does not coincide with the time when consumers and users of grain find it to their interest to make large commitments. The consumption and exportation of grain is spread over the entire year. The movement of grain from the farms to market takes place usually within a very few weeks. The public holders are the parties who carry the grain in the meantime. In addition, if the Secretary of Agriculture is given authority to put further limits than those now in force under the present law upon the amount of public trading, buyers of grain will hesitate to make commitments in American markets for fear that subsequent regulations of the

Secretary may force them to dispose of their grain at an inopportune time.

Interference with the normal marketing machinery, as would inevitably result from the enactment of this bill into law, means of course a readjustment of the delicate financial structure of the country and further uncertainty in the entire business world.

Licensing of solicitors and correspondents of brokerage and commission houses and of grain traders generally, will have a tendency to lessen greatly the number of employees of this character in the service of such commission and brokerage houses, and would therefore further complicate the unemployment situation.

Would Foster Monopoly.—A very probable effect of the control which the proposed bill would give the Secretary of Agriculture over cash grain business would be to permit a monopoly of the business of a few financially strong individuals or corporations.

We respectfully submit that this is a chaotic time to legislate for the regulation of any business.

Kansas City Board's Protest

F. A. Theis said, in part: Regulation by the states and exchange officials is comprehensive and complete in every respect in which the public interest is touched, and the provisions of the bill merely duplicate such regulation or transfer it from the states or from the exchanges to a bureau in Washington headed by the Secretary of Agriculture, whose tenure of office is such that he cannot reasonably be expected to have technical and expert knowledge.

Invading Private Records.—The bill gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to delve and pry into the private records of traders in matters where the public interest is not concerned and without the process of a court.

Control of Cash Grain Trading.—While the pending bill by its title purports to be an extension of the same legislation, it really goes much farther and would bring under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture not only transactions in grain futures and those who transact them, but also transactions in cash grain and dealers in cash grain. It specifically provides in section 4H that "it would be unlawful for any contract market to make, adopt, or maintain any rules or regulations governing trading in grain in interstate commerce and/or transactions in futures which have not been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture." This would bring every rule governing cash grain transactions and every such transaction under the direction and control of the Secretary of Agriculture.

It does not appear that there are any evils even alleged to be existent in the buying and selling of cash grain which would require any additional regulation whatsoever, and it is plain that there is no more reason for subjecting such transactions to regulation than the buying and selling of commodities generally.

Discrimination Against Contract Markets.—There should also be mentioned the fact that this proposed legislation would discriminate against members of contract markets generally in favor of all other dealers in grain. Many other exchanges exist which are not contract markets under the Grain Futures Act, among which may be mentioned those located at Toledo, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; St. Joseph, Mo.; Salina, Kas.; Wichita, Kas.; Fort Worth, Texas, and Denver, Colorado. The rules of these markets would not be subject to the control of the Secretary of Agriculture and the transactions of dealers in those exchanges as well as the transactions of merchants who are not members of any exchange would be free and unhampered, and their contracts would be such as the parties could agree upon, while those in the contract markets would be such only as approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

It undertakes a serious limitation upon the trading in grain for future delivery with the result of limiting the purchasing power which absorbs the producer's surplus offerings, tending to reduce or eliminate the speculative interest, driving it into other fields of investment or into other countries.

Short selling is in fact of advantage to the market, and the short seller is successful in his speculation only when the actual supply and conditions justify a lower market. That is to say, when for any reason the market is above a level justified by conditions. When short selling depresses the market, the market is about ready to fall from its own weight. When such conditions exist, short selling prevents undue depression of the market for the reason that as the market de-

clines the short seller takes his profit and becomes a buyer.

Regulation by Whim of a Bureaucrat.—Even more objectionable is the proposed authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to establish at his discretion whatever limitations he may deem proper. The exception, which would relieve the United States or any agency thereof engaged in stabilizing operations, would seem to be inconsistent and constitute a discrimination in favor of governmental agencies against citizens in the market.

St. Louis Merchants Exchange Against the Bill

C. B. Rader said in part: Placing such power as the bill provides in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture is dangerous legislation, because this power will stand in the offing as a threat to a free and unlimited market in which no one will care to risk his business ability, reputation or money.

We respectfully suggest that the provisions of this bill be not enacted into law, as the grain business, particularly at this time, is endeavoring to hold public financial support and attract additional, if possible. No changes in regulations should be made until an exhaustive investigation has been made by a properly constituted com'te of the Senate.

I would not favor rigid limitation of short selling operations.

We have never made any attempt to place any restrictions on the amount of short selling.

The operations of the Farm Board have interfered with speculation on the exchanges. Speculators do not want to risk their money against Government money, and the result has been that a great deal of public support has been withdrawn from the exchanges.

The speculating public is afraid to take a chance against \$500,000,000 of Government money and against the grain held by the stabilization corporation which must ultimately be turned loose, and may be turned loose at any time.

Announcement of 35,000,000-bu. Sale

The president of the Grain Stabilization Corporation recently made the following announcement:

The Corporation has some stocks of choice milling quality wheat at the Atlantic seaboard, Gulf and in the Pacific northwest, which, on account of position cannot move into domestic markets advantageously for milling, drought relief, or feeding purposes. In order that such stocks may be disposed of in ample time to clear the port facilities for taking care of the new 1930 crop, it is deemed advisable that such wheat be sold in export markets during the next four months. The quantity available will not exceed 35 million bushels, including Pacific coast wheat which will move largely to the Orient.

The wheat will not be offered at lower prices than those of other principal exporting countries taking into account customary differentials for grades and quality. This enables the United States to participate on an equitable basis in supplying the requirements of importing countries.

The above is the maximum amount that the corporation will sell for export on this crop unless unforeseen crop or market conditions should cause world markets to advance to a price substantially above our present domestic level.

There is nothing in this export policy that will interfere with or cause any change in the domestic policy on the 1930 crop which has been in effect for some months past.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation on Mar. 4 announced it had added 1c a bushel to its premium on wheat delivered here at the end of June, increasing to 3c the premium over the price fixed by the Grain Stabilization corporation for May futures to 70½c.

The assistant manager of the corporation at Minneapolis, said the farm board agency has a twofold purpose in the new arrangement. It seeks to create confidence that "future prices will be maintained until opening of the new crop year July 1 and to prevent a rush of wheat to northwest terminals during May, with probable attendant elevator congestion." The corporation, Looseford explained, adds 1c to its premium by offering to pay one-thirtieth of a cent for each day of June that the wheat is held back on farms or in country elevators.

Local Meetings Held by Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n

The Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a meeting at Spencer, Ia., Feb. 18 in the Tangney Hotel. A banquet consisting of fruit cocktail, veal birds, potatoes, green beans, vegetable jello salad, coffee, pie and hot rolls was appreciated and the meeting got under way fairly early.

Discussions on power rates and portable mills brought up some good points. The power rates in this district are very similar with other points in Iowa and have quite a variety. One dealer reported that he and two competitors had met with their power company representative recently and were given a cut of 33 1/3 per cent in rates on the condition it was only temporary and that he passed the saving on to the fellow who had stuff ground. It meant revising grinding rates which they have done.

A com'te of three men for this district was appointed to check up on rates and would be called into a larger meeting later when the different district men will all get together and size up the whole state, inviting power company representatives to attend and take part in the discussions that night. There is no question but what the man who is a good bargain hunter can do better than a man who is anxious to hook up for electrical power. J. C. Westerfield of the Ass'n was in charge of the meeting.

At Sheldon, Ia., the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a district meeting Thursday evening, Feb. 19 in the Arlington Hotel. A banquet was served at 7:30 p. m. when about 20 dealers attended enjoying the fried chicken dinner.

J. C. Westerfield of the Ass'n, was in charge of the meeting and the usual discussions took place regarding power rates and portable mills. Rates on power in this district were very similar with other points in the state and it appears that very few points seem to have the same rates. Minimum's per horse power seem to be the joker.

One station represented had a municipal plant that admitted it was putting considerable into the sinking fund as the plant had shown a profit around \$7,000 last year.

At Storm Lake, Ia., the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a district meeting at the Bradford Hotel, Monday evening, Feb. 23.

J. C. Westerfield, field man for the Ass'n was in charge of the meeting. The subject was power rates and minimums, along with a discussion of portable mills which are so active thru this territory.

About 20 persons attended the banquet before the meeting was called to order. In the business for the evening a com'te was appointed to meet at a future date when it is expected the power representatives will be invited to a general meeting to discuss the present rates. This meeting is to be announced later.

Com'tes appointed for the districts this week at the Western Ass'n meetings held at Ft. Dodge, Spencer and Sheldon, are: Ft. Dodge, E. J. Bruntlett, Gowrie, chairman; Spencer, D. J. DeBeer, Spirit Lake, chairman; Howard Wilson, Spencer, Ed. Howe, Webb; Sheldon, E. Mithun, Marcus, chairman; O. F. Long, Paulina, Geo. Wilcox, Sheldon; Storm Lake, Earl Galbraith, Sac City, Roy Miller, Lytton, C. E. Wood, Storm Lake.—A. G. T.

In Attendance

At Sheldon: F. S. Beckman, Granville; John Coert, Rock Valley; Jos. M. DeVries, Sanborn; J. S. DeVries, Primghar; Fred and O. F. Long, Paulina; J. F. Loughran, Sioux City; S. Mithun, Marcus; P. H. Muehl, Granville; Wm. Schautin, Rock Valley; J. Tjossem, Paulina; A. G. Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Ft. Dodge; J. C. Westerfield, Western

Grain Dealers Assn., Des Moines; Geo. E. Wilcox, Sheldon.

At Storm Lake: R. C. Booth, Laurens; Neil DeVries, Aurelia; R. B. Eno, Newell; E. H. Froethe, Feed Mill operator, Holstein; Earl Galbraith, Sac City; Wm. Jackson, Early; Lowry, local mgr. J. E. Bennett & Co., Storm Lake; S. Lungren, feed mill operator, Marathon; Roy Miller, Lytton; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; J. M. Smith, local mgr., Lamson Bros. & Co., Storm Lake; F. R. Spurgeon, Galva; Earl Tongate, Rembrandt; Geo. Wagner, Storm Lake; J. Westerfield, field man Western Grain & Feed Dealers Assn., Des Moines; L. Wilde, Fonda; C. E. Wood, Storm Lake.

At Spencer: A. Anderson, Rossie; F. C. Bitter, Langdon; I. R. Carr, mgr. of the creamery, Postoria; D. J. DeBeer, DeBeer, Jr., Spirit Lake; Wm. Hall, Lamson Bros. & Co., Storm Lake; A. Hermstead, Cornell; Ed. Howe, Webb; H. R. Jessen, Spencer; Mr. Mann, Hartley; Mr. Mathers, Sioux Rapids; J. H. Morrice, Wallingford; A. Peterson, Wallingford; Mr. Peterson, sec'y of the creamery, Wallingford; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; J. Miles Smith, Lamson Bros. & Co., Storm Lake; W. W. Terry, Postoria; A. G. Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co., Ft. Dodge; J. C. Westerfield, Des Moines; R. S. Whitney, Peterson; H. Wilson, Spencer.

The Manitoba Wheat Pool got judgment against Russel Bartley, farmer of Killarney and a permanent order restraining him from disposing of his crop elsewhere, in Chief Justice Macdonald's court at Winnipeg recently. That he did not know the signing of the contract was heading him straight for the poor house was no defense.

Grain Grading Factors

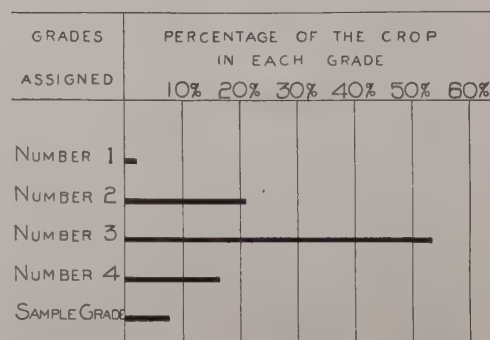
On page 226 of the Feb. 25 number of the Journal was the first of a series of articles on "Grain Grading Factors." That story was illustrated by one chart on page 226 and another on page 227; the first showing in a graphic way the factors involved in the grading of hard red winter wheat, and the second, the factors involved in the grading of corn.

In the two charts presented in this number are shown, first, just what factors determined the grade of white oats for the years 1925-1929 inclusive, and second, just what percentage of the oats crops for the years 1924-1928 inclusive fell into each of the 5 grades.

As is well known and as is clearly shown, appearance is the dominant grading factor for Nos. 2 and 3 white oats, and as is equally well known, the great bulk of the oats normally grades as number 3.

These charts, as well as those shown in the Feb. 25 number and those which are to appear in succeeding issues, were prepared by W. B. Combs of the educational committee of Federal Grain Supervision, for use primarily in grain grading schools, such as are being held in many sections of the country. To the country elevator operator who usually has to sell on grade, whether he buys on that basis, or not, these charts, and the brief explanations that accompany them, should prove highly informative and of much value.

HOW THE OATS CROPS GRADED. FIVE YEARS RECEIPTS 1924-1928



Crop Loans Subject of Bean Jobbers Meeting

Crop loans from the treasury of the government, secured by crop liens and mortgages, to provide funds for farmers needing seed, fertilizer and similar items necessary for the production of commodities was the principal subject before a meeting of 40 elevator men from the Thumb of Michigan held in the Exchange Club rooms at Yale Wednesday evening, Mar. 4.

After a delightful chicken dinner and locally provided entertainment, Pres. Lloyd Wolfe, Sandusky, of the Eastern Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, took charge of the meeting.

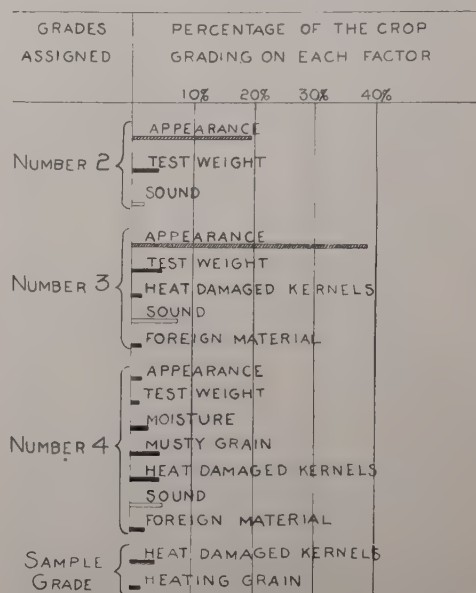
EARL C. McCARTY, St. Clair, county agent, discussed provisions of the Federal Farm Crop Loan Act. Banks of the territory are being prepared to handle loans. Where for some specific reason the banker is unable to accommodate the farmer with needed loans, such loans may be had from the federal treasury, secured by crop liens and mortgages, if the risk is favorable. Those seeking loans should seek them early because the red tape of government loans requires some time.

EUGENE COTE, Port Huron, discussed "Customers, Cash and Credits," favoring the cash basis, because it reduces losses to a minimum, thereby enabling the dealer to reduce his handling margins and at the same time be sure of his profits.

A PRODUCE handling discussion followed, which took up the subject of pooling, whereby a farmer or group of farmers are permitted to store their beans at the elevator and sell at any time they designate. By this means the elevator assumes no financial risks other than those attendant upon ordinary warehousing of the commodity, and take a set margin from the price the farmer gets. Many of the elevator men are out of sympathy with the pooling idea, claiming it is not for the best interests of the farmers, because the farmer must designate time of sale at time of placing the beans in store. Others were willing to handle beans by either method, pooling or independent sale, their concern being to give the farmers what they want.

Guy M. Rowell, of the Yale Elevator Co., was host to the meeting.

THE PRINCIPAL FACTORS GRADING THE WHITE OATS FOR FIVE YEARS 1925-1929



Oats Grading Factors

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARIZONA

Buckeye, Ariz.—A full line of poultry and dairy feeds is now being manufactured by the Buckeye Seed & Feed Co.

ARKANSAS

Foreman, Ark.—A new concern here is the Smith Commission Co., formed to deal in feed, flour and sundry lines.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Our elevator was not completed in Stuttgart; it is still contemplated for this summer.—Hoevels Elvtr. & Whse. Co.

Rogers, Ark.—The Rogers Milling Co.'s feed business here has been taken over by J. T. Carroll, a former chief of police of this place. Mr. Carroll is moving his feed store stock from Gentry to this point.

CANADA

London, Ont.—A \$150,000 addition to the cereal plant of the W. K. Kellogg Co. of Canada, is contemplated for this point, the contract having been let to the Putherbough Const. Co.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—The Medicine Hat Milling Co., Ltd., is the style of a new company organized recently, with A. Dederer, a well known grocer of this city for years, at its head. It is contemplated to erect a 75-barrel flour mill and an 18,000-bu. elevator this spring.

Calgary, Alta.—In the matter of the dispute between Spillers, Ltd., of London, Eng., and the shareholders of the Spillers Canadian Milling Co. here, details of which were given in the Dec. 24 Journals, it is reported that the English firm will offer to purchase the Calgary plant at a price said to be \$1,250,000, when the case comes up in court soon in Alberta.

Prescott, Ont.—The 5,500,000-bu. terminal elevator that has been under construction here by the Canadian Government since February, 1929, when the first pile was driven for the foundation, is now expected to be completed some time before the next crop movement. It was originally planned to have the huge structure finished by last August. The largest boats will be able to load and unload at this terminal, a full description of which was given in these columns in May and November, 1929.

Winnipeg, Man.—A new grain firm, organized by prominent Chicago grain interests, made its bow in this city on Mar. 2, under the name of the Jackson Bros. Grain Co., Ltd. The directorate is composed of Arthur W. Cutten, Edward Hymers, of Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., of Chicago, and Roy Milner, Canadian grain man, who is vice-pres. and general manager and will be in charge. Arthur S. Jackson, senior member of Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., is pres. of the new company, which is a separate corporation, and Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co. will be its Chicago correspondents.

Winnipeg, Man.—We are indebted to Ass't Sec'y J. T. Irving, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, for the annual report of that body, which comes dressed in a pleasing blue cover and contains the usual information of interest to grain dealers, such as the number of grain elevators in Canada, by provinces, and the total capacities, the "regular" elevators of Ft. William and Port Arthur, definition of the different contract grades, crops of the prairie provinces for the principal grains for a number of years back, grain inspected, cars inspected, exports of Canada, harvest times of the world, and miscellaneous information regarding the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Sarnia, Ont.—The Sarnia Elvtr. Co. will operate its own grain vessel on the Great Lakes this summer, having recently bot the S. S. Sarnian from the Canada Steamship Lines.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Macartney-Markham Grain & Milling Co. recently moved into new office quarters, taking the space previously occupied by W. F. Johnson, western representative of the Novadel-Agene Corp.

Boulder, Colo.—The Boulder Mill & Elvtr. plant, also known as the Boulder Co-op. Granary, which burned last month, as reported in the Journals, will probably not be rebuilt, it is reported. Much of the wheat in the elevator at the time of the fire can be salvaged. Only one bin containing 15,000 bus. escaped serious damage. For 40 years this mill and elevator was successfully operated, but after the war the business was wrecked and recently the plant had been used by the Moody-Warren Grain Co., of Ft. Collins, the present owners, for the storage of grain. Insurance was carried to the amount of \$64,000.

ILLINOIS

St. Charles, Ill.—C. P. Davis' elevator on First St. burned recently; loss, \$11,000.

Douglas, Ill.—Burglars recently broke into the Valley Grain Co.'s elevator and stole about 30 bus. of seed.

Starbridge, Ill.—The plant of the Starbridge Elvtr. Co. was destroyed by fire of undetermined cause recently.

Mill Shoals, Ill.—A hammer mill and feed mixer have been installed in the remodeled warehouse of C. A. French & Son.

Tilden, Ill.—Henry Dunn and Frank Stevenson will operate here under the name of the Tilden Feed Co., having leased the Tilden Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant for one year.

Piasa, Ill.—J. T. Darnielle, a former grain dealer here who sold his elevator about 12 years ago, died at Beardstown, on Feb. 12, burial taking place at Piasa two days later. He is survived by his widow, two sons and one daughter.

New Philadelphia, Ill.—A. F. Gilchrist, of Macomb, Ill., has purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and taken possession. He was formerly manager of the Macomb Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house.—W. G. Nelson, with Lowell Hoyt & Co.

Osko, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., organized last December as reported in the Dec. 24 Journals, has appointed a purchasing com'te to have charge of the purchase of a site for an elevator. As soon as the sale of shares amounts to \$8,000, action will be taken toward buying the old elevator or erecting a new one.

Greenville, Ill.—Charged with robbing the Greenville Equity Elvtr. of a quantity of seed on the night of Feb. 5, three young men are held under bonds of \$5,000 each for their appearance before the May grand jury to answer a charge of burglary and larceny. They have confessed to the robbery and also to the sale of some of the seed to a dealer in Louisville, who paid them \$58 for it, which seed has since been recovered.

Mount Morris, Ill.—H. E. Coffman, who has been manager of the Mount Morris Elvtr. Co. for the past nine years, has sold his interests in the company to a group of farmers and resigned. He has been succeeded by Lewis Blair. Mr. Coffman will share the office until June 1, so that his coal business may continue without interruption, after which time he will move to another location. The elevator company will add a coal department, this part of the business being formerly in Mr. Coffman's own name.

Toronto, Ill.—The Glenarm Grain Co. has recently installed a new Western Corn Shelter in its elevator here. It has also contracted for a magnetic separator to be installed ahead of its Jay Bee Hammer Mill. Another grinder to be protected against the hazard of foreign material means progress in fire prevention work. Neglect to properly safeguard against this hazard in the past has taken more than its toll of life and property. Here's hoping in the near future there will be no such thing as an unprotected grinder.

Hopedale, Ill.—Roy James Railsback, grain dealer, died at a hospital in Peoria, on Feb. 25, after a few days' illness from acute kidney infection, at the age of 53 years. After his graduation from the University of Illinois in 1899, he entered the grain business at Hopedale with his father, after whose death in 1903 he became associated with his brother, Lee W., and that association continued until Mr. Railsback's death, with grain and lumber interests here, at Weldon and at Steward. At the time of his death Mr. Railsback was serving as pres. of the village council. He is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Springfield, Ill.—An amendment has been proposed to modify the landlord's Lien Law, on which the Illinois Farmers Ass'n is working, the proposed amendment reading as follows: "Provided no landlord shall be allowed to enforce such lien against a purchaser of any crop or crops grown upon the demised premises, unless, either, before the making of final settlement for such crop or crops by such purchaser, the landlord shall serve upon such purchaser a notice in writing of the existence of such lien, or before the time such crop or crops are removed from the demised premises he shall file in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which such crop or crops were grown a lien notice, which notice shall state the name of the claimant, a description of the crop or crops upon which it is desired to enforce the lien, a description of the land upon which such crop or crops were grown, and the amount for which the lien is claimed, which notice shall be verified by the oath of the claimant or by someone in his behalf having personal knowledge of the facts. In every case in which notice of such lien has been filed in the office of the recorder of deeds, the landlord, his heirs, legal representatives, or assigns, upon the full satisfaction of such lien, shall, at the request of the owner of such crop or crops, release such lien in the manner provided by law for the release of a mortgage of real or personal property."

CHICAGO NOTES

N. L. Simmons is the head of a new company in the feed industry here, to be known as the Whey Products Corp., 318 W. Adams St.

Two Board of Trade memberships on Mar. 2 sold for \$8,800, net, an advance of \$300 over the previous price. A bid of \$9,000 was made later, with offers at \$11,500.

Among new members of the Board of Trade is John Matter. Memberships transferred: Martin B. Jones, Edgar B. Bernhard, Thomas D. Heed, Nicholas P. Antoniadis.

Lehigh Stone Co.
... KANKAKEE, ILL. ...
CRUSHED STONE . SAND . GRAVEL
LEHIGH SOIL SUGAR

New officers of the Board of Trade-Fellowship Club are Carl Hochburger, pres.; John Rauch, vice-pres.; George Bacon, financial sec'y; William Eaton, sec'y, and A. Weinert, treas.

The J. R. Short Milling Co. recently completed the installation of its Randolph Direct Heat Drier, which is operating with an oil burner. The company is now ready to receive grain and beans.

Mrs. Mary Clara Taylor Bryan, wife of Ben Bryan, member of the stock brokerage firm of Logan & Bryan, died of a heart attack in Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 22, at the age of 68 years. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were spending the winter in California. Mrs. Bryan is survived by her husband and two sons.

The securities trading department of the Board of Trade is to be moved from its present special room to the main trading floor of the exchange, in order to facilitate the handling of orders by having the stock market brot into close contact with the grain pits. The old securities room will be converted into a lounge.

John F. Barrett, a veteran of the wheat pit for the last 50 years, and who has won fame as a weather prophet, is over \$1,000 richer and certain members of the Board of Trade, including Fred Uhlmann, J. J. Bittel, George Kohl, E. J. Garneau and others, are poorer by a like sum, in total, because Mr. Barrett predicted last December that the temperature in Chicago would not touch zero before March and backed his prediction by wagers with any one who would take him up. It is reported that Mr. Barrett arrived at his prophetic conclusion because of the weather conditions on the "ember days" (consult the dictionary) following Dec. 13, at which time the wind was from the east and eastern United States was then having unseasonably warm weather.

INDIANA

Rockfield, Ind.—The Co-Op. Elvtr. Co. has just installed a new molasses mixing machine.

Brookville, Ind.—The Franklin County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the Frank Wright Elvtr. here.

Brownsburg, Ind.—Riley Smith has installed feed grinding equipment in an addition which he has built to his general store here.

Brook, Ind.—Brook Mfg. Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares at \$100 each; incorporators: Frank Duzenbery, J. B. Lyons, Jr., and Lafe Goldman; object, to manufacture stock feeds.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed the installation of a hammer mill, power being furnished by a 30-h.p. motor. During the opening week of the mill the company ground 500 pounds of feed free for each customer.

Jonesboro, Ind.—R. J. Morgan's elevator was entered during the night of Feb. 17, the thieves entering by breaking the glass in a basement window. Several large bags of flour were taken, the desk ransacked and the cash register broken open, but no money was found.

Miami, Ind.—James D. Havens, receiver for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at this place and at Bennetts Switch, has reported the sale of the elevator buildings in Miami to Rolla T. Rickard for \$825. The sale was confirmed by the court.

Saratoga, Ind.—The firm of Morrison & Tegarden, Pearl Tegarden pres., operates the elevator here formerly owned by Ed Tegarden [who took his own life last December]. H. A. Rickert also operates a small elevator here which he built recently.—X.

Knightstown, Ind.—O. C. Shirley, who has owned the elevator at Franklin and Grant streets since 1922, has sold it to James Hanna, of Willow Branch, Ind., who, together with his brother and others, owns a line of elevators in this state. The new owner takes possession Apr. 1. A feed mill, installed two years ago at the elevator, is driven by electricity and has complete magnetic protection.

Kingman, Ind.—Swain & Ward have discontinued business here.

Cannelton, Ind.—We will operate the flour mill, purchased recently, under the name of H. A. Dutschke & Sons. Milling products in general will be handled and milled. Very little repair work to be done on the mill. We will not start the mill before July.—H. A. Dutschke & Sons.

Tiosa, Ind.—We have leased the elevator at Tiosa from J. R. Starr, of Winnemac. Same was formerly operated by H. B. Fry. We began operation Mar. 1 and will operate in connection with plant at Plymouth. Our Plymouth plant has been appointed distributor to wholesale L. Teweles Seed Co.'s line of seeds for northern Indiana and now has a wholesale stock on hand.—Syler & Syler (Plymouth, Ind.).

Anderson, Ind.—Urmston Elvtrs., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 1,000 shares valued at \$25 a share and 1,200 shares with no par value; incorporators: C. W. Urmston, Leroy Urmston and Minnie A. Urmston; to deal in grain, seeds, fertilizer, etc. This company will replace the old Urmston Grain & Seed Co., which was recently placed in the hands of a receiver, as reported in the Jan. 28 Journals. The company has operated in this county (Madison) for many years, three of its five elevators being located in this county. A later report states that the new company has bot the property of the old company on a bid of \$2,500.

The new boundary line of the corn borer quarantine, as established by the state and federal department, has been effective since Feb. 16. No corn, broom corn, sorghum or sudan grass, including all parts of the stalk, except the grain or seed thereof when properly cleaned, shall be moved, transported or carried from the quarantined area into uninfested territory. The following territory is now within the quarantined district: the entire counties of Adams, Allen, Blackford, Dekalb, Delaware, Elkhart, Fayette, Grant, Henry, Huntington, Jay, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Laporte, Marshall, Miami, Noble, Randolph, St. Joseph, Starke, Steuben, Union, Wabash, Wayne, Wells and Whitley. The following townships of the indicated counties: Aubernaube, Henry, Liberty, New Castle, Richland and Rochester twps. in Fulton Co., White River twp. in Hamilton; Jackson, Liberty and Union twps. in Howard; Anderson, Boone, Duck Creek, Jackson, Lafayette, Monroe, Pipe Creek, Richland, Union and Van Buren twps. in Madison; Boone, Center, Jackson, Liberty, Morgan, Pleasant and Washington twps. in Porter; Tippecanoe twp. in Pulaski; Center, Ripley and Washington twps. in Rush; Madison and Wildcat twps. in Tipton County. Anyone desiring a map showing the boundary lines can secure a copy upon request to the "State Entomologist, Room 132, State House, Indianapolis." Every elevator within or close to the boundary line of the quarantined district should have a map posted on the wall of its office.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Sellars Grain Co., Russiaville, Ind., and the Raub Elvtr. Co., Freeland Park, Ind., are recent new members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

How many of the farmers in Indiana who joined the wheat pool last year are well enough satisfied with their initial (and probably the only) payment of 50c per bu. on their 1930 crop, to stay in the pool again this year? Well, it won't be long until the outcome is known, for Mr. Farmer must tender his resignation in writing to the Central States Grain Ass'n between the dates of Mar. 1 and Mar. 15, otherwise he automatically remains a member the ensuing year. The pool will not remind its members of their opportunity, you can bet your last dollar, but why shouldn't the grain man call this matter to the attention of all his customers, past and present? We believe you should and now is the time to get busy. Those who pooled their wheat last year stand to lose, just as has been the case every year of the existence of the pool in Indiana, over those who sold on the market thru their local elevator. Mr. Elevator Man, what is your duty under these circumstances and what are YOU going to do about it this year?—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

A bill, known as House Bill No. 445, now in the hands of the ways and means com'te of the house, provides a special sales tax on all electricity produced and consumed, and would increase large electric power bills from 12½% to 50%, and domestic lighting bills from 10% to 50%. Grain men are urged to write at once to Representative Wm. C. Babcock, who is a member of the ways and means com'te, objecting to this measure and asking that it be killed in the com'te. Mr. Babcock's address is care of House of Representatives, Indianapolis, Ind.

Realizing the importance of having scales accurate at all times Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, has given the matter serious consideration the past four months. It was felt that some arrangement with a reliable scale manufacturer, with the latest approved equipment for scale testing purposes, and this equipment available to the grain, feed and milling interests every day in the year at the lowest possible cost for such service, was what the trade wanted and would gladly subscribe for. After considerable negotiations, a satisfactory arrangement has been made with Fairbanks, Morse & Co. This proposition was discussed at the recent convention and many indicated a willingness to support such a plan for the testing of their scales regularly twice a year. The arrangement will be put into effect as soon as the requisite number of signers to the contract have been obtained.

IOWA

Pierson, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has added a feed mixer to its feed mill equipment.

Waverly, Ia.—Trumpower & Soldwisch have installed an electric truck dump at their feed mill here.

Highview (Webster City p. o.), Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its charter for another 20 years.

Grand Junction, Ia.—Chas. Harker sold an old elevator building which he owned here, for the lumber that was in it.

Grinnell, Ia.—The Kearney Elvtr. Co. has bot J. E. Norton's feed business here, which he has operated for the last four years.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The LaBude Feed & Grain Co., of Milwaukee, has opened a branch grain office here, with Dick Jones in charge.

Craig, Ia.—E. H. Schulz has been selected as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding L. C. Husby, who resigned his position recently.—Bob Swensen.

Ida Grove, Ia.—C. C. Crawford discontinued custom grinding at the local mill after Mar. 1, the mill, however, remaining open for the handling of the firm's feed and grass seed business.

Granville, Ia.—H. Harter has accepted the position as manager of the Granville Farmers Elvtr., succeeding F. S. Beckman, who recently resigned. Mr. Harter was formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Brunsville, Ia.—Bob Swensen.

Luther, Ia.—M. C. Stark, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has been appointed custodian of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. depot here in addition to his other duties. On Mar. 15 the present agent will officially close the depot.—Art Torkelson.

Corwith, Ia.—William Wood, manager of the North Iowa Grain Co., wishes that the party who is taking corn from him would have it weighed on the company's scales so that the exact weight can be charged correctly, according to the local press.

Grundy Center, Ia.—E. G. Mellem, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, who, it was reported some time ago would go into the hardware business at Traer, Ia., Mar. 1, states the deal fell thru and he will continue as manager of the elevator here.—Art Torkelson.

Hinton, Ia.—F. F. Muecke has purchased the Hinton Feed Mill and will operate the elevator and feed mill. L. E. Thunhorst, former owner of the feed mill, has not made any definite plans for the future but contemplates leasing an elevator in this territory.—Bob Swensen, with James E. Bennett & Co.

Marion, Ia.—About \$300 was stolen from the safe of the Farmers Elevator Co. during the night of Feb. 25, the thieves gaining entrance by breaking the glass in a door. The dial was knocked off the safe.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The many friends of S. F. (Sid) Price who many years ago operated an elevator at Conrad, Ia., and several years ago managed the Farmers Elevator Co.'s house at Grundy Center will be glad to know he is now a full fledged hotel operator managing the Hotel Columbia at this point.—Art Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia.—A bill has been proposed, thru the co-operation of the grain dealers ass'n and the state department of agriculture, whereby the inspection fee for scales above 21,000 pounds is reduced from \$5 to \$3, thus relieving the dealers who are putting in the larger scales of the penalty of the additional \$2 under the former scale of fees.

West Branch, Ia.—The West Branch Feed & Grain Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire, late in the evening of Feb. 17, which, fortunately, was discovered before it had gained much headway and the damage was confined mostly to the first floor, where motors, electric wiring and some grain was damaged; covered by insurance; 5,000 bus. of shelled corn had been loaded on cars and was out of reach of the fire.

Whitten, Ia.—N. E. (Nate) Flaherty, until last November manager of the Alden Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at Alden, Ia., and previous to this connection manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s house here for a good many years, passed away at his home in Whitten recently and was buried Feb. 23. His health had not been of the best for the past year, and was partly responsible for his retirement.—Art Torkelson.

Bancroft, Ia.—Frank Lupin, owner of the feed mill here which he established several years ago, has bot the old Yeoman Hall Bldg. and is having it remodeled into a feed mill plant. All classes of feed grinding will be handled in the new mill, including oat hulling and corn cracking. In his enlarged new quarters, Mr. Lupin will be able to install more equipment and labor-saving devices. He hopes to have his new quarters ready for operation late this month.

Meetings are being called thruout the state regarding the power rate question, and grain men should attend the meeting in their territory and enter into the discussions of the power rates, which are now a paramount issue. The Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is having a model ordinance drawn up which can be passed by a local town council in reducing the rates of power, and which can be resorted to in case the power companies do not lower their rates to a reasonable schedule.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Suit has been filed by Leander Booten against the Chicago & North Western Railroad Co. and the Updike Grain Co. for \$35,000 damages, the grain company being joined with the railroad company as defendant only to recover what has already been paid to Booten as compensation. Booten charges that one arm and one leg were mangled in a cable drum at the local elevator Jan. 15, 1930, when his trouser leg caught in the drum while he was oiling machinery. He claims that the railroad company was negligent in not furnishing lights at the point where he was working.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Issac Anderson, employed by the Iowa Milling Co., was severely burned by steam and scalded about the face, chest and arms when an oil pressing machine he was operating jammed. The accident happened Feb. 26.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—It has been hoped by grain men of Iowa that a bill might be passed, in the matter of a storage law, modeled after the Minnesota law, which would prevent the unsatisfactory practices now being followed in the storage of grain; but there is some doubt whether such a bill could be proposed and passed in the two houses this year, under the present conditions. However, there is a bare possibility that it may be attempted and if it is, grain dealers are urged to get behind it.

Sioux City, Ia.—The securities department of the Chicago Board of Trade was host at a meeting and dinner held at the Warrior Hotel, this city, Thursday, Feb. 24. There were 135 invited guests at the banquet, representing the banks and security dealers at Sioux City and surrounding towns in Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska. Raymond Hurley, representing the Chicago Board of Trade, was the main speaker of the evening. He was introduced by S. P. Mason, pres. of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, who acted as toastmaster. Mr. Hurley outlined the requirements for listing securities, explaining that the growth of the new securities market was being built carefully and rapid growth was neither contemplated nor desired, and that only issues of the highest type would be solicited or be permitted to be listed, and the expansion of the market would be made upon very solid foundations. He stressed the importance of bankers and security dealers thruout the Middle West supporting and aiding in the development of this new financial market, as it was their market and to their advantage to aid in its expansion. The Sioux City members of the Chicago Board of Trade who assisted in the plans for the banquet were James E. Bennett & Co., Lamson Bros. & Co., Rumsey & Co., Beach & Pierce and the Terminal Grain Corp.—Bob Swensen, manager Sioux City office, James E. Bennett & Co.

KANSAS

Kanarado, Kan.—The Kanarado Co-op. Ass'n is building an elevator.

Quinter, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elevator Co. suffered loss by fire on Feb. 24.

Johnson, Kan.—George Gano has purchased E. L. Gaskill's elevator here, which has a capacity of 20,000 bus.

Aliceville, Kan.—The bank has taken over the Co-op. Elevator at this place.—G. W. Berry, cashier Farmers State Bank.

Wichita, Kan.—E. H. Beyers, of the Beyers Grain Co., is reported to have struck oil on his farm in Rice County.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-op. Exchange is said to be contemplating the erection of a new elevator at this point.

Frankfort, Kan.—The old frame elevator here owned by William Crevier and operated by L. A. Johnson, burned Sunday night, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock, some insurance was carried on building and contents; about 1,500 bus. of grain and a quantity of feed were destroyed.

Russell, Kan.—It is reported that if the Wheat Pool gets 10,000 acres signed up by farmers of this vicinity, an elevator will be built here.

Abilene, Kan.—The Security Flour Mills' office was entered recently by thieves who broke open the safe but got only a small amount of currency.

Goodland, Kan.—The Houston & Anderson Grain Co. contemplates the erection of a new elevator this year to replace the one now in service, which the company has operated since 1918.

Price (Sabetha p. o.), Kan.—Willis Garber's elevator here burned recently; insured. The fire is believed to have been caused by a ground fire started by section hands burning old railroad ties.

Linn, Kan.—The directors of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., which was established in 1905 but of late years has not prospered well, decided to close out the business before the company's obligations became any larger and to dispose of the property at public sale.

Kansas is preparing to spend \$10,000 to advertise the Sunflower state raises the best wheat in the world. Chairman Garvin of the house ways and means committee has introduced a bill to make this appropriation for a wheat exhibit at the Chicago World's fair in 1933.—K. F.

Emporia, Kan.—A hearing was given on Feb. 16 before the referee in bankruptcy to arguments purporting to show that 18 creditors of the defunct Trusler Grain Co., which closed its business last November, are entitled to priority claims on the assets of the company, the alleged claims totaling about \$56,000.

Linn, Kan.—The newly organized Linn Co-op. Exchange, composed of over 100 farmers of the vicinity and affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp., has purchased Fred J. Slipsager's elevator here and has retained Mr. Slipsager as temporary manager. Besides grain, livestock, feed, coal and seeds will be handled.

Winfield, Kan.—The plant of the Consolidated Flour Mills here closed down Feb. 27, due to economic conditions, putting 45 men out of work. Manager J. O. Yeager, an office assistant, plant foreman and an elevator employe will be retained. The plant will be idle pending instructions from the head office at Wichita.

Wichita, Kan.—Thomas A. Nofztger, well known attorney of this city, died of pneumonia in a local hospital, after a few days' illness recently. Mr. Nofztger handled the legal matters of many millers for years; he helped to arrange the merger that formed the Kansas Flour Mills Co. and was that company's attorney until a few years ago. He was counsel for the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n, and was active in Republican politics.

Fort Scott, Kan.—The National Biscuit Co., it is reported, will not renew its lease on the Goodlander Mills here, which plant includes an elevator, at the expiration of the lease June 1. J. H. Bailey, who has been in charge of the mill and of wheat buying in this market, with headquarters at Kansas City, will be transferred to the New York office. The company has no intention at present of building on its property in North Kansas City, purchased several years ago.

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Salina, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvt. Co. recently installed feed mill machinery and is now putting out a complete line of feeds.

Wellington, Kan.—The possibility of a 500,000-bu. elevator being erected here is reported, and if the plans do not miscarry, Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., of Kansas City, will form a corporation which will lease and operate the elevator. Wolcott & Lincoln are operating the 750,000-bu. Alton Elvt. at Kansas City. It is reported that the Santa Fe Railroad has urged the erection of an elevator at Wellington. The design for the new house will probably be made by Horner & Wyatt if the elevator plans go thru.

Penalosa, Kan.—The Penalosa elevators which for the past few years have been operated jointly as the property of the Farmers Elvt. & Merc. Co., of Brown Spur (Kingman p. o.), and C. E. and J. L. Wooldridge, have been purchased outright by the Farmers Elvt. & Merc. Co., of Brown Spur. C. E. Wooldridge, who has been manager of the houses since Earl Simmonds, the former owner, disposed of them, continues as manager. J. L. Wooldridge, who was associated with his brother in the management of the elevators here until a year ago, when he succeeded his father as active manager of the Brown Spur business, continues as manager there. The two brothers and their father, A. E. Wooldridge, sec'y of the Farmers Co., are stockholders in the Brown Spur business.

TOPEKA LETTER

House Bill No. 399, relating to weights and measures, referred to at length in the last number of the Journals, was killed in com'te.

Topeka, Kan.—Under H. B. No. 360, the chain store bill every grain dealer operating two elevators and retailing side lines will have to pay tax, of \$50 a year, on each plant in excess of one. Dealers objecting to this taxation should write or wire their senators in the legislature.

House Bill No. 438 is an act to provide for the storage of grain state licensed warehouse, but the bill is not compulsory; it is not mandatory on the part of elevator men to accept the provisions of the bill, and every elevator owner and operator who does not care to take out a license, may use the sales contract, approved by a former attorney general, same having been in general use for a number of years thruout the state.

Senate Bill No. 64, known as the Chief Inspector's bill, providing for an increase in the revolving fund from \$80,000 to \$100,000 with a minimum of \$80,000 was compromised by making the minimum \$70,000. The fee for inspection and weighing will still remain at \$1 per car until the amount in the revolving fund reaches \$100,000, and when this amount is reached, the fee for inspection and weighing will be reduced to 60c per car until the amount in the revolving fund is reduced to \$70,000. We have always contended, and still contend, that the cost of grain inspection in this state is excessive, and if proper business methods were employed, the cost of inspection and weighing of grain would not exceed 60c per car. However, we cannot hope for improvement as long as politics is the dominating factor in the department.—Sec'y E. J. Smiley, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Topeka, Kan.—Sec'y E. J. Smiley, of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, calls attention to a highly objectionable clause in the proposed warehouse law, sec. 5 providing: "Whenever any grain has been received in any public warehouse, as in this act defined, located in this state, and same is not purchased by the lessee, owner, or manager of such warehouse, such grain shall be considered stored grain." If a farmer delivers grain to a country elevator today and the same is not settled for date of delivery, it would be considered stored grain, and buyer would be liable to a fine unless he had made application for a license and filed bond as provided for in the act. In sec. 6 of the bill, the application fee for license has been raised from \$5 to \$10.

KENTUCKY

Glasgow, Ky.—The property of the Glasgow Milling Co., recently dissolved, has been bot by A. B. Nuchols.

Louisville, Ky.—The Ballard & Ballard Co. recently started up its two 500-bu. per hour Randolph Direct Heat Grain Driers on corn. The company's new elevator for use of its feed department, is now completed and handling grain. It is said to be the most up-to-date plant in this city.

Calhoun, Ky.—The Clark Mfg. Co. has bot the large warehouse here formerly owned by the Dark Tobacco Growers Ass'n, and is installing machinery for a sweet feed mill. The company expects to be ready to operate late in March. Morris Clark will be in active charge. Later a corporation, composed of Morris, Martin and Estil Clark will be formed.

LOUISIANA

Iota, La.—The Iota Rice Mill Co.'s plant burned early in the morning of Feb. 21; loss, \$200,000; a warehouse, filled with rough rice, was saved. J. A. Sabatier, pres. of the company, is a large owner of rice farms and an irrigation system.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

Walter H. Feaster, commission merchant, and Raymond W. Kalb, dealer in general merchandise, were elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce on Mar. 9.—R. C. N.

David H. Larkin, chief grain inspector of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, has become a devotee of the game of golf in the hope that this exercise will reduce his mounting weight.—R. C. N.

Clarence A. Euler, who, some years ago, was engaged in the hay and grain business in this city on his own account, has become associated with T. M. Dinsmore & Co., grain, hay and feed dealers, 3518 O'Donnell street.—R. C. N.

Joseph S. Hudgins, aged 73, for many years conducting a hay, grain and feed business in Baltimore under the style of J. R. Hudgins & Co., dropped dead in the corridor of the Maryland Trust Bldg., Redwood and Calvert streets, on the morning of Mar. 6. It is said that Mr. Hudgins had been suffering with heart trouble for some time past.—R. C. N.

Edmund Runge, eldest son of Herman Runge, grain and hay merchant, and member of the Chamber of Commerce, has arrived in Berlin, where he is connected with one of the foreign branches of the Commercial Credit Corp. of Baltimore.—R. C. N.

James H. Gambrill, father of James H. Gambrill, II, and C. Staley Gambrill, proprietors of the Gambrill Grain Products Co., feed manufacturers of Baltimore and Frederick, Md., recently celebrated the 101st anniversary of his birthday at his home in Frederick, Md.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Fayette, Mich.—H. S. Martin and M. E. Bateson's feed mill was recently damaged by fire.

Mendon, Mich.—A flour mill will be erected on West Main St. by John Schwerer in the near future.

Detroit, Mich.—A majority of the board of directors of the Frank T. Caughey Co. have petitioned the court for a dissolution of the corporation.

Wayne, Mich.—The Goodman Feed & Supply Co. has installed a new electrically operated feed mixer for the manufacture of its poultry feeds.

Peck, Mich.—The Peoples Elvt. Co.'s office was entered by burglars, Mar. 4, who got away with \$100 in cash. The combination was knocked off the safe.

Lamb, Mich.—Edward Ranstein, who has operated the elevator here for more than 20 years, died, on Mar. 3, after an illness of two years, at the age of 62 years. His wife died two years ago.

Lincoln, Mich.—The Lincoln Elvt. Co. Clark Haskell, owner, is rushing work on the erection of a new warehouse to replace the elevator that burned last month, and will install feed mill machinery as soon as the building can be occupied. A new elevator will be erected this summer, and will be of hollow tile construction. The new plant is on Lake St., east of the former location.

Flushing, Mich.—Regarding the change of ownership of the Flushing Elvt. Co., for the last 10 years the writer has held a portion of the stock of the company with Chatterton & Son, of Lansing, and last November he purchased their entire holdings in the Flushing Elvt. Co., which also includes the Brentcreek (Flushing p. o.) Elvt. Co. We are operating both plants under the same name and the same incorporation stands, only the officers of Chatterton have resigned and we elected new officers, which are as follows: A. Phillips, pres. and manager; C. P. Rowe, vice-pres., and Mrs. Frances W. Phillips, sec'y and treas. Mrs. Phillips is my wife, and Mr. Rowe is cashier of the First State & Savings Bank. All the stock is owned by the three mentioned above. The headquarters of the company will be at the elevator office at Flushing, as before.—A. Phillips, Flushing Elvt. Co.

MINNESOTA

Hills, Minn.—A new feed mill was opened here early in February by H. H. Nordby.

Minneapolis, Minn.—We are discontinuing our Minneapolis office.—A. R. Templeton, Hales & Hunter Co.

WICHITA

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Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.
General Grain Business

Duluth, Minn.—The Board of Trade membership of W. B. Joyce has been transferred.

Wolverton, Minn.—This spring we are going to rebuild our plant that we lost by fire last fall.—Joe May.

Odin, Minn.—The elevator of Hubbard & Palmer Co. was slightly damaged by fire reported as probably being caused by defective wire on Feb. 20.

Ellendale, Minn.—A meeting was held here early in March to discuss the organization of a co-operative elevator company. This town already has a farmers' elevator.

Waverly, Minn.—A. Berkner & Son have installed a middlings purifier and dust collector, and other machinery will be installed soon at their plant, which includes an elevator.

Lake Lillian, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned on Mar. 2; loss, \$18,000; about 27,000 bus. of oats and several thousand bus. of wheat were in the elevator at the time of the fire.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Henry J. Nicolin, of St. Paul, a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and associated with the Fraser-Smith Co. died, after several weeks' illness, on Mar. 1, at the age of 38 years.

Rochester, Minn.—We are just finishing our feed plant (Mar. 2). We'll have everything except a molasses mixer. We bot a Diamond Attrition Mill, also the new Unique Auto-Magnetic Scalper with generator.—Rochester Ice & Fuel Co.

St. Paul, Minn.—After completion of about \$5,000 worth of work on the scales and scale housing at the St. Paul municipal grain terminal, the embargo, placed some time ago by the state department of weights and measures, was lifted on Feb. 20.

Waseca, Minn.—The trust department of the Farmers National Bank of Waseca has been named receiver of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, to take over the business and submit an inventory of the assets of the ass'n. At a recent stockholders meeting it was reported that \$5,000 was lost in the operation of the elevator during the past year and that the present indebtedness of the organization is \$16,000.

Proposed exemption of portable feed grinding trucks from the payment of state truck license tax as provided in House Bill No. '87 is unfair to the established feed mills, deprives the state of needed revenue and should be opposed by grain dealers. The Tri-State Country Grain Shippers Ass'n recently adopted resolutions opposing this bill and H. F. No. 338 in the Minnesota legislature.

A bill the purpose of which is to protect landlords and threshermen from fraudulent sale of grain by tenants by requiring the buyer to pay in to the clerk of the county court the purchase price when there is reason to believe the grain is encumbered by a mortgage or other lien has been drafted by the Western Grain Men's Ass'n for introduction in the Minnesota Legislature.

Duluth, Minn.—We are indebted to Sec'y Charles F. MacDonald for the 1930 report of the Duluth Board of Trade, which contains the usual compilation of members of the board, officers, com'ites, etc., grain receipts and shipments of Duluth and Superior, daily receipts and shipments, by months, for the entire year of 1930, daily closing prices for the same, grain elevators at Duluth-Superior, Minnesota grades of the different grains, visible supply of wheat in the United States, weekly, for five years, and other statistics.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—The Merchants Exchange membership of George Lee Morche has been transferred.

Joplin, Mo.—Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co., of Chicago, opened a new office in this city on Mar. 2, making the twentieth branch of that company.

Oran, Mo.—Fire damaged the power plant of the Scott County Milling Co., whose plant includes an elevator, on Feb. 23, causing a few days' shutdown to permit the installation of a motor to replace the steam power previously used. The damage was estimated at \$20,000.

Carthage, Mo.—Slight damage was done recently to the electrical equipment of the Morrow Milling Co.

Aurora, Mo.—The Majestic Milling Co. recently installed a new hammer mill, and is also putting in a molasses storage tank and molasses mixer.

Nevada, Mo.—It is rumored that a soy bean mill may be located here by a Kansas City firm. The soybean is grown quite extensively in this section.

California, Mo.—A new hammer mill, operated by an enclosed motor and protected by a magnetic separator, is being installed by the Kuhlmann-Myer Milling Co.

Hamilton, Mo.—A new 1½-story building, 50x120 feet, of brick and tile, will be erected this spring to replace an old frame building now being used. At the 11th annual meeting of the stockholders of the company the same board of directors was elected to serve for another year. The board declared a dividend of 8% on capital stock, and a 4% patron's dividend.—Farmers Produce & Grain Co., Frank Donaldson, mgr.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The contract for the construction of the superstructure of the 2,500,000-bu. Missouri Pacific Elvtr., to be operated by the Continental Export Co., has been let to the S. Patti Conts. Co.

Hugo Roos, of this city, has been appointed sec'y of the Ass'n of Operative Millers, succeeding Matt F. Dillon, who resigned last month. The ass'n will hold its next convention in this city from June 1 to 5, headquarters in the Hotel Baltimore.

The Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. completed its new warehouse, 100x200 feet, two stories high, late in February. This completes the company's expansion program that has been going on for months, the elevator addition of 625,000 bus. having been completed in October, as reported at that time.

The proposed amendment to reduce the commission charge for handling carlots of wheat consigned to this market to 1c per bu., voted on by members of the Board of Trade on Mar. 2, failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority of the votes cast. The vote was 69 for and 61 against.

Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include Gus Eisemann, representing the Continental Export Co., on transfer from C. C. McConnell, whose membership sold for \$6,750, including \$500 transfer fee, which is the first transfer of a membership since last August, and Harry L. Robinson, of Salina, Kan., on transfer from C. L. Fontaine.

The Board of Trade has published its annual report for the year 1930, containing a list of the members of the board, the officers, directors and com'ites for 1931, receipts and shipments of the different grains for each month of 1930, receipts and shipments of grain in bushels for the past 31 years, the daily range of prices for the different grains for each month of the year, a list of grain elevators in Kansas City, together with their operators and their storage capacities, the wheat crop of different countries of the world for the last six years, wheat crops of the United States, by states, with acreage and yield, for the past six years, and other matters of interest to grain men.

MONTANA

Kalispell, Mont.—We sold our elevator to the Kalispell Feed & Grain Co., controlled by the Missoula Merc. Co., of Missoula.—Kalispell Merc. Co.

Butte, Mont.—The Apex Storage Co. has not organized for the storage of grain [as reported in the daily press], but is for the purpose of handling cold and dry storage, and the sale of consigned goods along the dairy lines.—Apex Storage Co., by Fred A. Hemmigen, pres.

Great Falls, Mont.—At a district convention of eight county units of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul, Minn., held in this city on Feb. 14, plans were discussed for the acquisition or construction of 15 additional elevators in north central Montana. The move to acquire elevators is a part of the plan for co-operative marketing in the Northwest sponsored by the Federal Farm Board.

NEBRASKA

Scottsbluff, Neb.—H. W. Nelson is building a feed grinding plant in the southeastern part of town.

Chappell, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting a new elevator at this station, to be of concrete.

Wabash, Neb.—W. T. Weddell has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Benkelman, Neb.—The Benkelman Roller Mills, James H. DeWester, owner, are being remodeled and enlarged, a 60-foot annex being added to the main building.

Aurora, Neb.—The equipment of the new Aurora Sweet Mill includes a large hammer mill, batch mixer, molasses mixer, 1½-car molasses storage tank, dump, elevator and scales.

Lincoln, Neb.—A branch office is being opened here in the Sharp Bldg. by the Taylor Grain Co., correspondents for James E. Bennett & Co. The offices will be managed by O. K. Brooks.

The Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, J. N. Campbell, sec'y, is doing very effective work in combatting the legislative and other evils menacing the trade. The district meetings conducted by Mr. Campbell are doing much good.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Grain Exchange recently re-elected all of its officers and members of the board as follows: Pres., J. M. Hammond; vice-pres., Lee Wilsey; sec'y, W. H. Whitten; members of the board: J. M. Hammond, Lee Wilsey and W. T. Barstow.

Lincoln, Neb.—House Roll No. 282, the public warehouse bill, transfers the regulation of warehouses from the Dept. of Agriculture to the state railway commission. Sec. 1 defines a public warehouseman as follows: "Any grain dealer, person, firm, corporation or ass'n, in this state who receives grain for storage or shipment, or both, may avail himself of the provisions of this act by filing notice of his acceptance thereof with the State Railway Commission and become thereby a public warehouseman. Any grain elevator or grain warehouse in which grain is held in storage for a period longer than ten days is hereby declared a public warehouse within the meaning of this act, and any grain which has been received at any grain elevator or grain warehouse for which actual sale price has not been fixed within ten days after the receipt of the same is hereby declared to be held in storage." This last sentence is of doubtful validity, since in fact grain sold but not paid for can not by any stretch of law be held to be in store for the account of anyone but the buyer.

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Danbury, Neb.—The Danbury Equity Exchange contemplates erecting a new elevator east of the present farmers elevator.

Cowles, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., of Red Cloud, Neb., has purchased the elevator and coal sheds of the Farmers Co. here and will operate it in connection with its store and elevator at Red Cloud. G. A. Kailey is general manager, and Ed Gerlock will continue to run the Cowles house.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. (Red Cloud, Neb.).

Central City, Neb.—The Isaak Walton Club of Central City will entertain the grain dealers of that section of the state at a banquet and meeting to be held at Central City, on Monday night, March 23. The club is noted for its enterprise and the grain men anticipate a royal time. A feature of the meeting will be the hunting reel picture put on by H. A. Butler of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Fremont, Neb.—Work is to start immediately on the 130,000-bu. re-inforced concrete additional storage, contract for which was reported in the last number of the Journals as having been let by the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., which operates locally under the name of the Fremont Mills. This addition, which will give the company a total storage capacity at this point of 250,000 bus., will consist of six tanks, 18x100 feet, one additional leg and a screw conveyor at top and bottom.

NEW MEXICO

Anthony, N. M.—The Reeves Milling Co. is specializing in alfalfa meal for mixed feed manufacturers, and has discontinued poultry and dairy feed manufacture.

NEW YORK

Gorham, N. Y.—The plant of Harrington & Sutherland burned recently.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The elevator of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., was partially wrecked, on Feb. 18, by fire reported as caused by an explosion of grain dust; damage, \$15,000.

New York, N. Y.—James B. Bouck, an active member of the Produce Exchange up to five years ago and also one of its founders, died on Feb. 21 at the home of his son in New Canaan, Conn., at the age of 91 years.

New York, N. Y.—Trading in Canadian bonded wheat futures on the Produce Exchange was inaugurated on Mar. 3, the hours of trading are the same as for other grains. The Chicago Board of Trade will post the quotations on its board, and trading will be on the basis of delivery at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y.—It is rumored that a new flour mill having a capacity of 6,000 barrels will be erected at this city by the Commander-Larabee Corp., to be erected in two units of 3,000 barrels each. It is also rumored that some of the machinery for the new plant will come from some of the other mills of the company.

NORTH DAKOTA

Knox, N. D.—A new cleaner has been installed by the Knox Farmers Co-op. Co.

Dawson, N. D.—The Grain Growers Elvtr. here, under the management of L. Billington, has closed.

Heil, N. D.—R. R. Redman, who was thinking of building a small elevator at his farm near here, may not do it this year.—X.

Hunter, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr., owned by the Hunter Grain Co., burned on Feb. 23; loss, \$25,000; only the coal shed was saved.

Forbes, N. D.—On Feb. 17 fire of electrical origin burned the platform and floor of the concrete elevator owned by the Forbes Equity Exchange.

Sheldon, N. D.—A. A. Brown, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was overcome by carbon monoxide gas in the elevator office recently and had a narrow call.

Maza, N. D.—K. B. Ransier, formerly assistant manager at the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator here, has succeeded I. J. Hough as manager, the latter having retired to a dairy farm.

Portland Junction, N. D.—The Portland Junction Grain Co., known as the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co., for the erection of a new 40,000-bu. annex to be built adjacent to its present elevator here. This annex is to be of slab foundation, having 9 bins and is to be covered with galvanized iron. The old elevator will be repaired. The machinery will be re-arranged, the driveway changed and a big 3-disc cleaner installed at the time the annex is built. The Ibberson Co. expects to start work on it about the middle of March.

OHIO

Creston, O.—We expect to put in a new cold molasses mixer soon.—Plank Elvtr.

Ada, O.—A sweet feed mixer was recently installed by the Ernsberger Milling Co. here.

Delisle (Arcanum p. o.), O.—Frank G. Snell has succeeded to the business of Dave Kester, deceased.

Portage, O.—Mack Kinney, former manager of the Royce-Coon Grain & Seed Co.'s elevator here, is dead.

Latham, O.—The Sunfish Valley Mills, W. H. Datson owner, contemplate installing a sweet feed plant this spring.

Barnesville, O.—The old Young Flour Mill has been bot by the Howell Milling Co., which is building an addition to the plant.

Gibsonburg, O.—A molasses mixer has been installed in the mill of the Gibsonburg Milling Co., which has also remodeled the mill.

Cleveland, O.—The 52nd annual meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in the Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, O., June 16 and 17.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Somerset, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing a large molasses mixer, a batch mixer and a 10,000-gallon tank for molasses. The capacity of the plant will be 5,000 pounds per hour.

Eaton, O.—The Eaton branch of the Ohio Farm Bureau Service has re-leased the elevator and equipment owned by the Eaton Farmers Equity Co., which it operated last year under the management of W. A. Arnold.

Toledo, O.—Residents of the section surrounding the East Side Iron Elvtr. Co.'s terminal elevator have presented a petition to the council charging that the plant spreads dust in the neighborhood and asking that the nuisance be abated. The matter was referred to the council's public improvements com'te.

Lewisburg, O.—Clyde Pontius' elevator here burned at 1 o'clock, Sunday morning, Feb. 21; loss, \$20,000; covered by insurance. Mr. Pontius, who has operated the elevator for 24 years, has arranged to continue the business uninterruptedly in the large warehouse he owns near the elevator. He has not yet decided as to rebuilding.

New London, O.—The New London Farmers Exchange Co. has been recently sold to T. W. Messenger and will be operated under the name of Messenger's Elvtr., William C. Foote acting as manager. The same line of feeds will be handled as before and business will be continued as formerly, under the new management.—Messenger's Elvtr., per Wm. C. Foote, mgr.

Millersburg, O.—Walter Elliott, well known grain and feed merchant of this place and also having elevators at Berlin and Holmesville, both N. D., died unexpectedly on Feb. 16, after a short illness. He was 62 years of age.

OKLAHOMA

Texhoma, Okla.—Riffe Bros. have purchased D. T. Wadley's interest in the Wadley Grain Co.

Pawhuska, Okla.—A. S. Wright, formerly in the First National Bank, recently bot the feed grinding mill on Kihekah St. and is installing some new equipment.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Russell J. Wynd is now representing the Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co. traveling in the western part of the state. Mr. Wynd was formerly assistant sales manager for the company.

Ft. Cobb, Okla.—The Chickasha Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was burglarized on Saturday night, Feb. 14, for the second time within a month, about 1,250 pounds of flour and meal being taken, 750 pounds of which have been recovered.

Henryetta, Okla.—The Central Mill & Elvtr., W. R. Stewart owner, was entered by thieves recently who evidently mistook an adding machine for a new kind of cash register, as they pried it from its base. The safe was unlocked and all the drawers were ransacked, but nothing was taken.

Cordell, Okla.—The Cordell Milling Co.'s plant was damaged by fire, Sunday morning, Feb. 15, to the extent of about \$500, the loss being principally to feed and flour stored in the elevator. The fire started in the basement, at the south end of the elevator, adjoining the engine room. A. J. Orr is the proprietor of the company.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Regarding our increasing our elevator capacity, nothing has been definitely decided about it, and we hardly believe at this time that this construction will be made this year.—Paul H. Bimmerman, gen'l mgr. Bob White Flour Mills. [It was reported in the daily press that this company expected to start work on a 500,000-bu. elevator addition on Mar. 1.]

Ralston, Okla.—The Ponca City Milling Co., whose elevator burned in November and who was recently reported as rebuilding, as it had planned to do, decided to buy an elevator instead and purchased V. D. Eberwein's elevator on Feb. 20. Mr. Eberwein owns another house at Fairfax. The Ponca City Milling Co. may possibly build another elevator later, depending on crops this summer.

Enid, Okla.—C. F. Herrian, administrator of the estate of Charles N. Herrian, former manager of the Union Equity Co-op. Exchange's elevator, who was fatally injured last July when the elevator car shed collapsed, is reported to have filed a suit for \$35,000 against the Union Equity Co-op. Exchange. The petition charges negligence and carelessness on the part of the elevator company in connection with the accident.

Enid, Okla.—The 15th annual convention of the Farmers Co-Operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma in cooperation with the Union Equity Co-Operative Exchange Manager's Meeting will be held at Enid, March 25, 26, and 27, headquarters Oxford Hotel. The 25th will be devoted to the Managers of the Union Equity Co-Operative Exchange. The 26th and 27th will be taken up with the regular convention program. Ex-Gov. McKelvie, grain member of the Federal Farm Board, also a representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, and Dr. Henry G. Bennett, President of the A & M College at Stillwater will appear on our program in addition to our State and National officials.—Roy Bender, sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Longview, Wash.—A feed manufacturing plant is being erected here by William Weimer.

Seattle, Wash.—The Vollmer Clearwater Co., Ltd., of Lewiston, Ida., has been admitted to membership in the Grain Exchange.

We Finance

grain, grain products, seeds and soy beans while stored in your own mills and elevators. Reasonable rates. Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.
Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

Sumas, Wash.—Fire totally destroyed the plant of Lewis Bushby on Feb. 26.

Everett, Wash.—Norman Beans will continue as manager of the wholesale grain and feed business recently purchased by the Globe Feed Mills, of Seattle, from the O. H. Seiple Co.

Longview, Wash.—The feed mill which the Lower Columbia River Dairymen's Ass'n contemplated building here will not materialize, the project having been postponed indefinitely.

Portland, Ore.—Paul Ostroot, manager of the Portland mill of the Sperry Flour Co., has returned from his long enforced vacation, due to an extended illness last summer and fall.

Seattle, Wash.—The Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington has expressed its willingness, thru its executive manager, Floyd Oles, to do its part in sending relief to drouth-stricken Arkansas.

Colfax, Wash.—The Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., have bot seven warehouses from the Mark P. Miller Milling Co., located at this point, at Manning, Blackwell, Steptoe, Cashup, Thornton and Coman, at the reported price of \$35,000. The new owners will operate them July 1.

Grace, Ida.—The Sperry Flour Co.'s grain elevator was destroyed and the Intermountain Grain Growers, Inc.'s, elevator was damaged by fire recently; loss to the Sperry Co., \$20,000, and to the Intermountain, \$2,000. It is believed that the fire was incendiary, altho no reason for it is known, as burned paper and oil-soaked waste were found in the Intermountain elevator.

Olympia, Wash.—The Grain Warehouse Bill, known as House Bill No. 92, passed the House, on Feb. 19, with the certificate of necessity clause, known as Section 5, eliminated. Grain men still have a chance to re-instate Section 5 in the Senate. Senate Bill No. 82 (mentioned at length in the last number of the Journals), the co-operative bill giving permission for 15% non-member business, passed both houses and went to governor Feb. 19. Senate Bill No. 93, regarding weighmaster, passed the Senate on Feb. 18.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Newsome Feed & Grain Co. has appointed B. M. Barnhart manager of its cottonseed meal, grain and oil meal departments.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bushnell, S. D.—Sexauer & Son's elevator here has installed feed mill machinery.

Colome, S. D.—Von Seggern Bros. have purchased the Rosebud Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elevator here.

Kennebec, S. D.—Mr. Lloyd, of White Lake, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. here, succeeding J. I. Riordan.

Wessington, S. D.—Frank Dougherty has succeeded C. Kenyon as manager of the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator at this point.

Winner, S. D.—Tim Ryan has succeeded F. J. Woodring as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, Mr. Woodring having moved to Nebraska.

SOUTHEAST

Columbia, Va.—Arthur Walton's grist mill burned on Feb. 5 at 8:45 p. m.; loss, \$3,500; no insurance.

Brevard, N. C.—Maiden Hair Falls Milling Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: J. D. Silversteen and L. E. Bagwell.

Alexandria, Va.—We recently opened a branch in Alexandria, Va., which will be operated as the Wattles Feed & Seed Co., division of the Baltimore Feed & Grain Co., of Baltimore, Md. We will continue to do business in Baltimore as well as in Alexandria.—The Baltimore Feed & Grain Co., G. H. B. (Baltimore, Md.)

TENNESSEE

Afton, Tenn.—All debts due the Enterprise Milling Co. should be paid to C. H. Briggs, as the company has been dissolved.

Johnson City, Tenn.—John Briggs McLemore, pres. of the Model Mill Co., Inc., of this city, and one of the most prominent men in the grain and milling trade of the Southwest, died at a hospital here, after a minor operation, due to complications which followed, and was buried at Columbia, Tenn., his native town, on Feb. 26. Mr. McLemore was sec'y of the Southeastern Millers Ass'n for a number of years, also sec'y of the Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n and a member of the executive com'te of the Millers National Federation. Mr. McLemore was possessed of an attractive personality that won him many friends. He is survived by his widow, one son and one daughter.

TEXAS

Grand Prairie, Tex.—W. B. Young is remodeling his feed mill and installing new machinery.

Frost, Tex.—A grist mill has been installed at the Frost Feed & Hatchery, of which Andy Calhoun is the owner.

Hereford, Tex.—A new flour and feed milling plant is under construction here for the Community Mills, owned by H. M. Packard.

New Braunfels, Tex.—The H. Dittlinger Roller Mills Co., which recently bot the 600-barrel mill which was formerly a unit of the Landa Industries, Inc., has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Dalhart, Tex.—The sweet feed mill just erected by A. J. Mayfield, of Amarillo, and associates, completed the installation of machinery late in February and was given a try-out, the formal opening being held early in March. It is operating under the name of the Mayfield Feed & Grain Co.

Leonard, Tex.—Ollie H. Black, active in the management of the Rigney Bros. Grain Co., died recently. He was considered a pioneer grain man of this section, having come to Texas as a boy and engaged in the grain business in 1888. For several years his health had not been good.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The tanks for the 750,000-bu. addition under construction for the Lone Star Elvtrs., owned by J. Perry Burrus and associates and operated by the J. C. Crouch Grain Co., were completed late in February and the entire construction work is expected to be finished in about a month. With the completion of this addition, the plant will have a total capacity of 1,500,000 bus.

Austin, Tex.—Senate Bill 179 is a bill pending that is very serious. It is with reference to jurisdiction, and it provides that suit must be brot in the county where the defendant resides which would in many instances, vitiate contracts. For instance, many grain contracts are made based on weights and grades at destination, and if the shipper should fail to comply with his contract and owed you any amount, you would have to bring suit in the county where he resides instead of where the contract is to be performed, which is the present law. As I understand it, it is in violation of our Constitution, which, if I remember correctly, provides that contracts must be held inviolate.—H. B. Dorsey, sec'y Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Samuel Gladney is now associated with Universal Mills, in the export department. Mr. Gladney has long been connected with the grain and milling business of Texas.

Austin, Tex.—Thru B. R. McLaughlin, of the Ralston Purina Mills at Ft. Worth, Representative Duvall has prepared or assisted the preparing of a bill which is identical with one prepared by the General Council of the American Bankers Ass'n. Mr. McLaughlin and I appeared before the banking com'te at Austin and practically had assurance that the com'te would make a favorable report, but after we left it seems the chairman succeeded in getting an unfavorable majority report. Members of the com'te, however, filed a minority report which places the bill on the calendar and on the floor of the House for action. It is House Bill No. 413. The Bill simply seeks to provide that the bank is simply a collecting agency, and that it is not entitled to the funds. The bill seeks to eliminate such funds collected on drafts from the bank funds, and to make it a special fund for the interest of the drawer but the courts have held, until the present law, differently, and we are trying to get a uniform bill passed, and this Bill has been passed by fifteen other States. In its present shape, let me urge that all of you write to your Representative urging they vote for this measure.—H. B. Dorsey, sec'y Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—Sec'y B. L. Slack, of the Grain Exchange, was reported early in March as seriously ill at the Dee Memorial Hospital in this city.

WISCONSIN

Blanchardville, Wis.—A warehouse here is being remodeled into a feed mill by John Derendinger.

Osseo, Wis.—Albert Tollefson has succeeded Robert Hyslop as manager of the Osseo Farmers Produce Co.

Brodhead, Wis.—Chester Gimpeler has sold his interest in the Blue Bird Milling Co. to his partners, H. Pinnou and H. Leng.

Omo, Wis.—Additional machinery, including a feed mixer, has been installed by A. H. Austria in his recently remodeled feed mill here.

Readfield, Wis.—Robbers entered the elevator and warehouse here Saturday night, Feb. 21, and stole quite a quantity of flour, feed and seed.

Cornell, Wis.—The Munson Feed Mill here has been bot by the Farmers Union Exchange, of St. Paul, and S. M. Munson has been retained as manager.

Haven, Wis.—Haven Co-op. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000, consisting of 50 shares, par value of each \$200; to deal in all kinds of agricultural products.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The opening of the new securities department, which was to have taken place on Feb. 2, has been deferred by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

Alma Center, Wis.—S. H. VanGorden & Son, of Black River Falls, Wis., is offering a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who stole a quantity of clover seed from their elevator here on Feb. 6.

FORT WORTH

*Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit
Try any of these Grain and CottonExchange Members:*

E. M. Rogers Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

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Export and Consignments

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

New Cribbed Elevator at Milroy, Minn.

To increase its ability to serve its farmer patrons the Milroy Farmers Elevator Co. at Milroy, Minn., has had a third elevator built on a new site on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. The company has had two elevators at Milroy for some time, but one of them was not so well located and so efficient as the company desired, with the result that it was torn down and the materials used in the new structure.

The new elevator is of cribbed, iron-clad construction with reinforced concrete foundation. Its capacity is 25,000 bus. and it has 12 bins for facility in handling the variety of grain that is received at Milroy. Bins are fitted with the Ibberson Bin Alarm System.

One leg with Salem Buckets does the elevating. This is operated by an electric motor transmitting its power thru a head drive, and has a floating boot pulley. Roller bearings cut down power costs by elimination of friction. The boot tank is of steel. Spouting is of wood, but steel lined.

A Strong Scott Pneumatic Truck Dump in the driveway facilitates unloading grain from the wagons and trucks in which it is delivered. Quite a number of large trucks are used by the farmers around Milroy, which made it necessary to put in a 15-ton receiving scale with 18x9 ft. platform.

Outbound weighing equipment is a 6-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale in the cupola of the elevator. This handles 1500 bus. per hour.

The 14x20 ft. iron-clad office is built adjacent to the elevator so the manager can move readily from the office to the elevator. A Link-Belt Manlift facilitates travel from the working floor to the cupola.

T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract for building the new plant.

The Milroy Farmers Elevator Co. handles feeds, machinery, coal and various other lines allied with the grain business in addition to operating its two elevators. Pat Kelly is the manager.

"Low-priced grain and a favorable corn hog feeding ratio have resulted in an overproduction of heavy fat hogs," said Farm Board member C. B. Denman, Feb. 21. "Drastic price declines have occurred as a result of such a piling up of stocks. The sharpest declines have been registered in fresh pork, especially on heavy loins, which shows nearly \$8.00 per hundredweight drop."



25,000 bu. Cribbed Elevator of Milroy Farmers Elevator Co., at Milroy, Minn.

Transit Rules and Rates Necessary

Refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to re-open the Grain Rate Case—No. 17,000, part 7—does not necessarily mean the elimination of transit rules. As a matter of fact, such a thing, at this time, is unthinkable.

Nevertheless, even the most optimistic ones do not see any other result than the eventual elimination of the unit rule, and doubtless less liberal rules than those now available to the millers and mixed feed manufacturers. Such a result is clearly foreshadowed by the Commission in its recent decision.

The railways have very generally maintained that transit was a privilege and not a right. They have said there was nothing either in the transportation act, or in the common law making it mandatory upon them that they provide transit rules and rates.

Regardless of whether or not such a statement is literally true, the fact remains that many great industries have been built up under the rules that have thus been provided by the carriers, and their cancellation would disrupt many of them and bring about their financial ruin. This fact was clearly brought out by numerous witnesses at the Chicago conference. Furthermore, it would make necessary an increase in the costs of ready mixed feeds, etc., thus hurting the farmers quite as much as the latter would be helped by the lower rates on grain proposed in this same decision.

It was said by many of those who testified at the conference referred to, that the carriers, in the tentative rules submitted by them on Jan. 5, had gone much beyond both the letter and the spirit of the Commission's decision. Where that is true, they will be under the necessity of "backing up," but nothing definitely will be known on that score, until tariffs carrying the new transit rules are submitted to the I. C. C. Even then, these tariffs may be suspended, and shippers given an opportunity to attack them before the Suspension Board and perhaps the Commission itself.

In the meantime, it is said, upon the best of authority that the carriers will take the whole decision into court, and that would automatically mean another suspension of the effective date beyond June 1, the date last named, for the new rules and rates to go in.

Missouri College Has No Sales Representatives

Farmers thruout Missouri are warned against the operation of persons fraudulently claiming to be representatives of the State of Missouri or the Missouri College of Agriculture in the distribution of magazines, seeds, or other merchandise.

"The College of Agriculture has no representatives who go from farm to farm selling any kind of merchandise," says Dean F. B. Mumford. "The services offered farmers by the College are educational and are placed freely at the disposal of the public funds from federal, state and county sources."

Any person attempting to sell to farm people the services of any state department, College of Agriculture, or other public institution should immediately be reported to the nearest officer of prosecuting attorney.

Wheat straw is now used for insulation board. A St. Joseph, Mo., plant paid \$180,000 for 30,000 tons of it this year. The straw is cooked, shredded and passed thru drying tunnels, to come out in a panel of structural insulating board, which is finished, cut to length and sold to the building trades.

Grain Carriers

Net operating income of the Class I railroads amounted to \$885,000,000 in 1930, a decrease of \$390,000,000 from 1929 and the smallest since 1922.

The Northwestern Shippers' Advisory Com'te held a meeting in Minneapolis on Mar. 2, to consider means of averting congestion and possibly an embargo.

Grain loadings for the week ending Feb. 21, were 40,866 cars, 1082 below loadings for the same week in 1930, and 3067 below figures for the same week in 1929.

The Southwestern Millers' League has asked the I. C. C., for a supplemental report in part 7 to 17,000, requiring the carriers to publish and maintain rates on self-rising floors.

It is predicted that gulf to the great lakes traffic will be moving by 1933. Contracts for necessary bridges at Joliet, Marseilles, and Ottawa are to be let very soon, as money to pay for them is available.

Dubuque, Iowa—The 1931 river season will open March 26, when a fleet of barges will leave St. Louis, and will reach Dubuque March 31. St. Paul will be the next stopping point, and the downward trip from St. Paul will start April 4.

The U. S. Supreme Court has upheld the order of the I. C. C., which prohibited free transportation of private cars over the lines of others than the owning carriers. If all of the free transportation was prohibited, the public would be better satisfied.

The Ohio Valley Shippers' Advisory Board will meet at Columbus on Mar. 17; the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Board, at Kansas City on Mar. 18; the New England Board, at Springfield, Mass., on Mar. 19; the Pacific Coast Board, at San Francisco, on Mar. 20; the Great Lakes Board, at Cleveland, on Mar. 25, and the Atlantic States Board, at New York, on Mar. 27.

Portland, Ore.—Suit brought by the railroads operating within Oregon against the Oregon Public Service Commission for a permanent injunction restraining the commission from requiring the railroads to grant milling in transit and reshipment privileges was ordered dismissed by the federal court in Portland on Feb. 16. The motion to dismiss was based on the contention that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the court, as it did not involve a question of constitutionality.

Crops grown on Federal reclamation projects exceed \$1,600,000,000 in cumulative value.

Forced Labor in Russia



From Irish Weekly Independent, Dublin.

The Grain Rate Case

The Commission, on Mar. 2, denied the petition of the railroads that the entire order in part 7 to 17,000 be postponed in order that they might submit arguments for reconsideration of the case and the cancellation of the reduced rates. At the same time, another petition asking for the postponement of the effective date from Apr. 1 to June 1, was granted.

There was no indication in either of the Commission's orders that recent conferences at Chicago had been at all impressive, and it remains to be seen as to what the carriers may propose to do for the milling and feed trades, in so far as transit is concerned.

It is almost the universal opinion of shippers that the railways will now prepare to take the matter to court on the ground that the rates proposed would be confiscatory. If that is done, a restraining order is almost inevitable, thus automatically bringing about still another postponement.

I. C. C. Decisions

In 23586, Georgia Southern Freight Bureau v. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Rates on corn, any quantity, from Pelham, Ga., to Tampa and other points in the State of Florida found not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial. Examiner Dishman recommends dismissal.

In 21274, H. C. King & Sons, Inc., v. Michigan Central Railroad. Demurrage charges collected for detention of 10 cars of clover seed at Detroit, Mich., and one car of clover seed at Black Rock, N. Y., originating in Canada, found inapplicable in part. Reparation awarded.

In 23601, T. B. Hord Grain Co. v. C. & N. W. Carload shipments of bulk corn from Columbus, Nebr., to Wilson, Wyo., originally forwarded from California Junction, Iowa, and stored in transit at Council Bluffs, and Columbus, found to have been misrouted. Waiver of collection of undercharges authorized. Complaint dismissed.

Extension of the government's barge line service to the Illinois River has been authorized by the Commission, in the fifth supplemental report in Ex Parte 96, through routes and joint rates between Inland Waterways Corporation and other common carriers. The Commission has also ordered the establishment of through routes and joint rates not later than July 1 over that addition to the government's barge service, on the customary bases of 20 and 10 per cent differentials under the all-rail rates. The percentage of differential rates depends upon the circuitry of the routes and rates in connection with the barge service. The barge line will call at the ports of Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Pekin, and Havana, Ill., where terminals for the handling of freight to and from shippers and railroads will be acquired and operated by the barge line.

Federal Appeal Results

In receipts of all grains at the Duluth market during the fiscal year 1930, there were 10,749 appeals. Of these, the grades were sustained in 4495, raised in 1471 and lowered in 4783 cases. Out of 1439 appeals at Omaha, the grades were sustained on 830 cars, raised on 302, and lowered on 307.

At Minneapolis there were 5238 appeals. The grades being sustained in 2359 of them, raised in 450 and lowered in 2429; while at St. Louis there were 1303 appeals, on 729 of which the grades were sustained, 242 raised and 332 lowered.

New Complaint

In 24259, R. G. Harris and H. P. Harris, as Harris Brothers Grain Co., McKinney, Tex., v. A. T. & S. F. Unjust and unreasonable rates on carload shipments of corn from points in Missouri and Kansas to points in Texas, to the extent that they are higher mile for mile, than rates from competitive shipping points in Oklahoma, to same Texas destinations. Ask for cease and desist order, the establishment of just and reasonable rates and reparation.

Appointment of a special Senate commission to study the causes of fluctuations in commodity and security values, and to suggest remedies for extreme fluctuations is provided for in a resolution, S. R. 425, introduced by Senator Steiwer of Oregon. The Senator seems never to have heard of the law of supply and demand and will probably introduce a bill to repeal it.

Live Stock Commission Men Suspended

Forty live stock commission men and order buyers of St. Louis, Mo., were ordered to quit business for 90 days on Feb. 24 by Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde, their crime being alleged refusal to deal with the Producers Live Stock Commission Ass'n and the National Order Buying Company. The sec'y claims they have been guilty of unfair and discriminatory practices forbidden by the Packers and Stockyards Act.

W. A. Moody, pres. of the St. Louis Live Stock Ass'n, says the sec'y "has chosen to stand with those men who are violating every rule of sound business by abolishing the law of supply and demand."

Montana's next legislature has 53 members from farms and ranches, outnumbering other classes nearly two to one. What chance have the other classes?

1914

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Randolph Grain Driers
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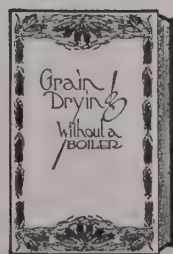
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fully protected by patents.

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Patents Granted

1,793,017. Grain Cleaner and Grader. John F. Runge, Spencer, Ia. In a rotating screen structure, a shaft, spokes thereon having flanges, a finger on the shaft to coact with the flanges, the outer ends of the spokes being longitudinal with respect to the shaft, radially extending bolts thru the outer ends, spacers on the bolts and a tubular screen at each end of the spacers and spaced thereby.

1,794,326. Bin Hopper. Bert S. Slerer, Philadelphia, assignor to M. N. Hartz, Bywood, Pa. A bin hopper having a bottom discharge opening located at one side thereof, a hopper underlying the opening, a worm conveyor in the hopper and transversely displaced from the opening, a detachable cover for the hopper, bearings carried by the ends of the hopper and trunnions rotatable in the bearings and detachably engaged with the worm conveyor.

1,792,590. Dust Collector. Sylvester W. Kirk, Cincinnati, assignor to Kirk & Blum Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. The combination of a conduit for conveying material including finely divided particles, means for producing movement of air in the conduit, a discharge conduit, a water supply pipe extending into one of the conduits, a spray nozzle on the supply pipe, a valve for the control of water passing through the pipe and means associated with the air moving means for actuating the valve.

1,793,613. Bin for Grain Cleaning Machines. John W. Hoefling, Chico, assignor to Hoefling Bros., Inc., Chico, Cal. In combination with a grain handling machine, an elevator, a grain receiving hopper in communication with the lower end of the elevator, an endless conveyor receiving grain from the upper end of the elevator for discharge into the feed hopper of the machine, and an accumulator bin receiving excess grain by action of the conveyor from the cleaner feed hopper for return to the grain receiving hopper.

1,794,181. Feed Mixer. Johannes Kosten, Grand Rapids, Mich. The combination of a mixing tank, an agitator disposed within the

tank, rotating disintegrator brushes mounted above the agitator, holders for material to be disintegrated, feed means for feeding the material forwardly in the holders into operative relation to the brushes, and clearing combs disposed oppositely to the holders whereby the disintegrator brushes may be rotated to engage the material to be disintegrated with a downward stroke and the clearing combs with an upward stroke.

1,792,518. Corn Sheller. Wm. Stricker, Kansas City, Mo. A corn sheller consisting of a rectangular sheet metal body, a multiple of teeth extending transversely of and formed upon the body by folding the latter at intervals, a transverse bead integral with the upper margin of the body, a sheet metal plate covering the back of the body and extending a suitable distance below the latter, a transverse fold formed at the lower portion of the plate, and guards formed integral with and extending longitudinally of and projecting forwardly from two opposite margins of the plate and having upper inclined ends.

1,793,638. Construction of Fish Meal Plants. Harold S. Rowton, Aberdeen, Scotland, and Volkmar W. Haenig, Dresden, Germany. A fish meal plant including a tubular drying chamber, a heating jacket fitted to the drying chamber, the jacketed drying chamber being constructed in sections of a convenient length and detachably coupled together end to end, a central shaft section for each section of jacketed drying chamber, the shaft sections corresponding to the length of each jacketed drying chamber section, couplings for coupling the shaft sections together, and agitating or agitating and conveying devices fitted to the shaft sections.

1,793,844. Separating Impurities from Grain. Chas. Droin, Molay, near Annay sur Serein, France. An endless chain conveyor formed of pivotally connected plate like links, projections carried by the links, a hopper for feeding impure grain on the conveyor, polygonal drums carrying the conveyor, a plurality of resilient blades co-acting with the projections of the conveyor for crushing the softer grains, means for carrying the resilient blades, means for receiving the sound grains from the conveyor, means for receiving the impurities from the conveyor and a fan for directing air onto the conveyor and onto the wheat grains as they fall from the conveyor.

1,790,782. Conveyor Belt. Francis N. Woodman, Clinton, Mass., assignor to Wickwire Spencer Steel Co., New York, N. Y. The belt is of wire and comprises interlaced spiral members extending transversely of the belt, the end portions of said spiral members being bent at an abrupt angle to the body of the belt to form longitudinally extended edge flanges projecting outwardly from the body of the belt and extending away from the body portion at a substantial angle and the extreme edge portions of the flanges being reversely folded to provide spiral wire flanges of double thickness and with the spiral members continuous across the body of the belt and around the double folded edges thereof.

1,793,018. Grain Cleaner. John F. Runge, Spencer, Ia. In a grain cleaner, walls, a shaker member and means for movably supporting the shaker member relative to the walls, said means comprising resilient bars connected at their upper ends with the walls and means at the lower ends of said bars for fastening them to the shaker member, the last means comprising bars fastened at their upper ends to the shaker member, extending downwardly and outwardly from such fastening, then extending inwardly and having their free ends fastened to the shaker member, first mentioned bars being bent outwardly and extending over the outwardly and downwardly and the inwardly extending parts of last mentioned bars.

1,791,419. Filled Bag Closing Apparatus. Friedrich Lutz, Stuttgart, Germany, assignor to Union Special Machine Co., Stuttgart. A filled bag sewing apparatus comprising a traveling conveyor, a driven member for operating the conveyor, a sewing head, a driven member for operating the sewing head, actuating means including a driving member for each driven member, manually controlled means for connecting in succes-

sion the driving member and the driven member for the conveyor and the driving member and the driven member for the sewing head and for releasing the members, a brake for the driven member for the conveyor actuated by a shifting of the manually controlled means for releasing the driving member from the driven member, and a brake for the driven member for the sewing head operated by manually controlled means for disconnecting the driving member from last-named driven member, said brake for the driven member of the sewing head being yieldingly mounted whereby the same may be applied to the sewing head for stopping the same and by a continued movement of the manually controlled means the brake applied to the driven member for the conveyor.

Suits for Infringement of Elevator Dock Patent

Equity actions have been brought in United States District court by the Dock & Terminal Engineering Co., of Cleveland, against ten elevator companies and millers of Buffalo, N. Y., charging infringement on patent rights covering improvements on reinforced concrete docks and piers.

Included among the defendants are the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., the Dellwood Elevator Co., the American Elevator & Warehouse Co., the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Lake & Rail Warehouse & Elevator Corp., International Milling Co., Eastern Grain Elevator Corp., Island Warehouse Corp., Nisbet Elevator Corp., and the Washburn-Crosby Corp.

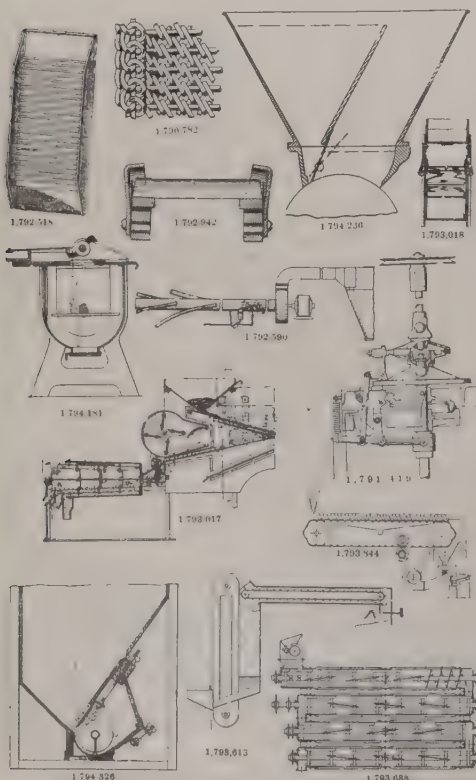
In addition to the Dock & Terminal Engineering Corp., of Cleveland, the plaintiffs in this series of equity suits are William Ferguson, William S. Ferguson, Gaylord W. Feaga, James D. Carey and Joseph S. Ruble as trustees. Ralph K. Robertson of Buffalo appears as attorney for the complainants.

The suit asks the United States district court for the Western district of New York for an order restraining the several defendants from continued infringement on the patents covering improvements on reinforced concrete docks and piers constructed by them along the water frontages of their elevator and mill properties; an accounting of profits, and assessment of damages together with costs of the action.

The ten suits filed in Buffalo are reported to be the first of a large number of similar actions to be brought against elevators and mills along the Great Lakes as the result of a favorable decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 6th district, which affirmed the validity of the patents held by the Dock & Terminal Engineering Co., of Cleveland in a previous test case.—E. M. H.



The Weightograph as installed in the
weighbeam
[See facing page]



The Weightograph for Quick and Accurate Weighing

From time immemorial weighing devices have been purely mechanical, employing only the old reliable lever and knife-edge principle. Inventive minds have been at work on spring balances, dial scales and complicated poise adding indicators, not to mention the electrical resistance method that has not gotten out of the experimental laboratory.

No real progress seems to have been made until the superposition of the optical indicator upon the dependable lever and knife-edge system, as in the Weightograph.

The Weightograph is simply an attachment to an old style scale, the investment in which need not be discarded. It has a connecting rod from the weighbeam to move the precision chart in the arc of a circle, which movement is directly proportional to the upward pull of the scale's weighbeam. Concealed in the box is an electric light and a magnifying lens to throw the enlarged figures on a screen, as in the "movies."

The light and the lens are stationary, and between them moves the only moving part, the precision chart negative, moving simultaneously with a balance pendulum, projecting into the periscope and onto the reading screen the total balanced weight in plain figures. This single moving unit is mounted on ball bearings so perfect as to be frictionless.

Intricate mechanisms are done away with; there are no racks-and-pinions, gears, friction discs, compensating cams, weighing springs, and other what-not in the Weightograph.

There is no friction, no wear and tear, and no error in magnifying and projecting a ray of light.

A remarkable feature of the Weightograph is that it may be attached to any beam scale from the small warehouse or dormant type up to the huge railroad track scale and when attached makes an automatic out of an old-fashioned beam scale.

Dial scales are also convertible to the Weightograph operation by merely removing the dial head; the remainder of scale being retained. The Weightograph is the only automatic weighing instrument that permits present scale equipment to be continued and to enjoy the benefits embodied in the Weightograph.

The Weightograph is also made as a self-contained instrument in which the platform, lever system and indicating mechanism are a unit. Altho comparatively new, the

Weightograph in its various models has won nation-wide acceptance.

When attached to a beam scale (which of course has previously been operated manually by manipulation of the beam poises) the Weightograph provides automatic operation, thus eliminating the uncertainty and variability of the human element.

It is not to be misunderstood by this that the Weightograph by its installation upon old scales, makes new ones out of old. The Weightograph indicates exact performance of scale; no more, no less. It is this exact indication which is claimed as an exclusive advantage of the Weightograph.

The Weightograph overcomes the disadvantages of the slow "hand-weighing" methods of the beam scale and the troublesome mechanical complications of the dial scale.

Weightograph figures can be read in the dark.

Correct weights are given, with no approximations, no shortages, no overweightings and with all manipulation of beam poises and loose weights eliminated.

In the engravings herewith are shown the figures on the reading screen, and the complete Weightograph as installed in the weighbeam of a grain dump scale. This improved weight indicator is manufactured by the Howe Scale Co., which has issued an interesting booklet concerning the Weightograph.

Increase the spring wheat acreage and reduce the acreage of oats and rye, is the sense of a campaign among farmers in Germany that has received official sanction.

The Dust Collector Infringement

The Bobbitt Case for infringement on dust collectors, in which an attempt is being made to collect royalties from everyone having a dust collector of a certain cone-shape design, is coming to trial soon at Kansas City. The case was originally directed at the Midland Flour Mills with the hope that they would settle for a small amount and admit their guilt. The Millers National Federation has taken over the defense in this case and will see it through.

The organization will soon issue another report on cost accounting,—which efforts have been helpful to the membership. It is interesting to note that the variation in cost between manufacturing costs of large and small mills differs only about 5 cents at the most.—Herman Steen, sec'y Millers National Federation.

Supply Trade

It is easy to continue advertising when the profits roll in. It takes courage to advertise in the face of constant losses.

Chicago, Ill.—Jack Harold Welcome, secretary and advertising manager of *National Miller*, died Feb. 26 after a brief illness.

In the January 28 number of *Grain & Feed Journals* our address is given as Cheadle Heath, Southport, England. This should be Cheadle Heath, Stockport, England.—F. C. Palmer for Henry Simon Ltd.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Link-Belt Co., announce that Joe C. Tucker, Morganfield, Ky., has been appointed agent in his territory for Link-Belt Portable Loaders, such as the "Cub" Portable Belt Conveyor and the "Grizzly" Crawler Loader described in new folder No. 1256.

Chicago, Ill.—G. D. Crain, Jr., has just issued the 1931 edition of the *Market Data Book*. This book is intended to furnish manufacturers and others interested in the development of specialized markets, with the basic facts regarding those fields and the publication which serve them.

Sidney, O.—After several months of negotiations the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. has purchased the entire business, patterns, goodwill, etc., of the Burch Corp., Crestline, O., manufacturers of the International and Standard line of grain, seed and bean cleaners. Work of moving has been started and will require about 30 days.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Link-Belt Co., announce that the following distributors of Link-Belt Automotive Timing Chains have been appointed for their respective territories: Automotive Bearings & Equipment Co., 713-716 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O. Cartier & Bulman, 2613 Baker Ave., Bell, Calif. Taft Auto Specialty Co., 305 Center St., Taft, Calif. Roper Auto Part Co., 2554 Randolph St., Hunting Park, Calif.

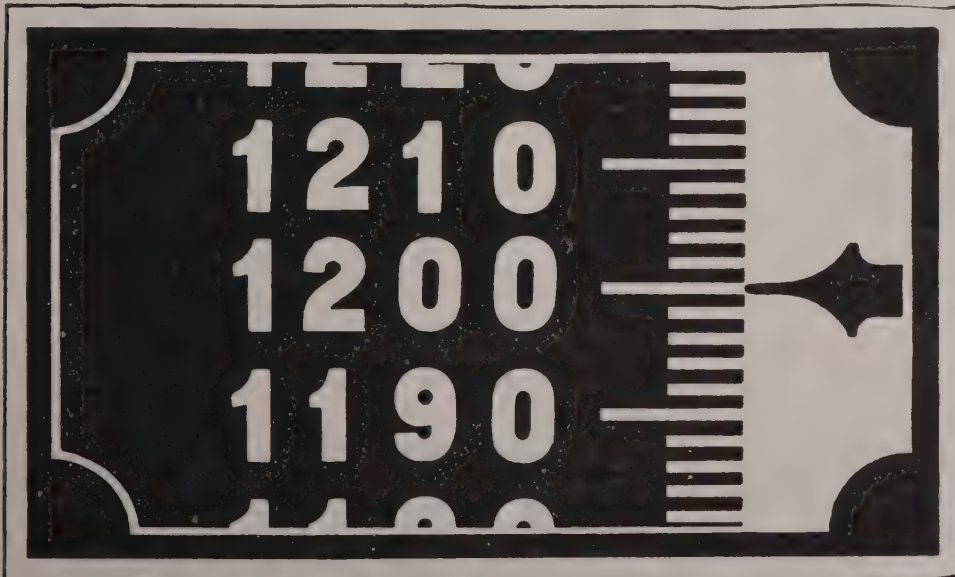
Chicago, Ill.—The annual report of the Link-Belt Co., just issued to stockholders, shows that the consolidated current assets as at Dec. 31, 1930, amounted to \$15,735,118.95, or more than 18.4 times the consolidated current liabilities of \$852,102.63, and 10.5 times total liabilities and accruals of \$1,497,319.78. These accruals include reserves for local and Federal taxes, casualties and other liabilities. A year ago similar ratio between consolidated current assets and total liabilities and accruals was 8.4 times. The financial position has been improved therefore, as over that of the preceding year.

Trading in black strap molasses futures was started on the N. Y. Coffee and Sugar Exchange on Monday, Feb. 2.

Legge Will Not Be Mourned

Out where the west begins—especially the southwest—there'll be no sackcloth and ashes over the impending resignation of Alexander Legge as chairman of the Federal Farm board. If the Chicagoan's retirement should be followed by that of all his fellow members and by the abolition of the board itself, the grain-growing and cattle-raising southwest is unmistakably prepared to grin and bear it.

This observer is just back from eastern Kansas and the adjacent Missouri river country of which Kansas City, Mo., is the metropolis. What they're saying out there about Legge et al is aplenty. Most of it would be of the nature described as unfit to print.—Waterloo, Iowa, Courier.



Electrically-lighted Reading Screen of Weightograph.
[See facing page]

A New Variable Speed Transmission

Variable-speed devices employing adjustable conical discs and belts with side friction contacts have been used for some time. The wholly original feature of the P. I. V. Gear is its use of a positive chain drive to transmit the power. Radial teeth are cut in the conical faces of the driving discs, and the self-adjustable teeth projecting beyond the sides of the chain are arranged to positively engage the radial teeth of the discs.

The chain used in the P. I. V. Gear is made up of a series of steel leaves or links with joints consisting of hardened steel pins turning in segmental bushings. There are no teeth on the inner surface of this chain. Instead, what may be called teeth are made up of packs of hardened steel laminations or slats which extend through slots in the links at right angles to them, and project about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch at each side of the chain. The individual containers which hold the packs of slats are secured in the openings of the links, but, within each such container, the slats are free to slide from side to side individually with relation to each other and adjust themselves to engagement with the radial teeth of the discs, over substantially the full range of diameters. The angle of the slat ends, 30 degrees, is the same as that of the conical faces of the wheels.

The teeth of the discs widen from the center outward toward the circumference, but are of uniform depth. They are so staggered relatively on each pair of wheels that the slats move back and forth into the teeth to mesh correctly as the chain comes into contact with the wheels. Self-pitching of the chain to any tooth width or wheel diameter is thus assured. At each engagement of the chain and wheels, the slats are regrouped within their separate containers, but do not slide nor move under working pull. Their movement in engaging with the

wheels is complete before the load is applied.

The movement of the pairs of wheels together or apart, in order to increase or decrease their effective pitch diameters, is controlled by a pair of pivoted levers operated through a hand control shaft with right and left-hand screw motion. Initial chain tension is provided for by an external adjustment screw, and correct operating tension is maintained at all ratio settings, by two hardened shoes which ride lightly on both upper and lower strands of the chain, under con-



Illustrating the Tooth Formation of the P. I. V. Chain on the Minimum Diameter of a Wheel.

stant spring pressure. A speed indicator permits ready check-up on operating speed settings.

The effective diameters of each pair of wheels can be altered under load to change the speed ratio, without steps and without dependence upon friction. On changing speed, the self-pitching chain rises in one set of wheels and descends in the other, so that while the input shaft connected to a motor or other source of power turns at constant speed, the output shaft is brought to the desired R.P.M.

A book, No. 1274, illustrating and describing the Link-Belt P. I. V. Gear, will be sent gratis upon request to Link-Belt Company.

Cereals Conference at Paris

Final pact for disposal of Danubian wheat stocks was signed by 16 European nations on Feb. 25 at a conference on cereals held in the foreign office at Paris, France.

Nations signing the pact are Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Lithuania, Rumania, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Yugo Slavia.

Seven nations not signing are Britain, Irish Free State, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Netherlands and Sweden.

Russia, uninvited, was not present and Russian wheat is consequently not included in the agreement.

Closing of the conference recognized the wheat situation can be met only by agreement between European and overseas countries and to this end a world wheat conference will be held in Rome, March 26, in which Russia is expected to participate.

However, at the close of the conference, delegates had been unable to reach a decision on preferential tariffs on the Danubian wheat under agreement.



Hess Direct Heat Drier for Country Elevator Plant of John McWilliams, Jr., De Witt, Ark.

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

ARE
MONEY MAKERS

*Large or Small for Ter-
minal or Country Elevators*
NO BOILER REQUIRED

*Simple to Install
Simple to Operate*

Write Us

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.
1207 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HESS DRIER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Hess Driers Are Patented, We Do Not Infringe Patents of Others, We Guarantee This.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Crop Mortgage.—One purchasing crop without mortgagee's consent is liable in conversion for reasonable value thereof up to amount of mortgage debt and interest.—*Bodenhamer v. Pacific Fruit & Produce Co.* Supreme Court of Idaho. 295 Pac. 243.

Levy on Crop.—Where corn levied upon under execution could, in part at least, have been held exempt, and sheriff did not notify defendant of exemption rights, court properly quashed levy of execution.—*Smith v. Waterson.* Springfield Court of Appeals, Missouri. 34 S. W. (2d) 544.

Warehouse receipts could be transferred by delivery as collateral security without indorsement, so that purchaser would acquire title to property (Code 1923, §§ 10548, 10551; Agricultural Code 1927, §§ 451, 454).—*Cleveland Storage Co. v. Guardian Trust Co.* Supreme Court of Alabama. 131 South. 634.

Conversion of Seed Grain.—Dismissal of conversion action by holder of note for seed grain held proper, where findings failed to show that defendants received wheat grown from seed, or proceeds thereof (Minn. St. 1927, § 8373). The court held that judgment could not be given against J. J. Lang when it was not pleaded or found that he was the J. J. Lang Elevator Co. that received the grain, or doing business under that name.—*McCarthy v. Thorson.* Supreme Court of Minnesota. 234 N. W. 591.

Warehousemen.—Transferee of negotiable warehouse receipts takes nothing by transfer if he has notice of breach of duty by transferor (Act No. 221 of 1908, § 47). Act No. 221 of 1908, § 47, provides that the validity of the negotiation of a warehouse receipt is not impaired by the fact that such negotiation was a breach of duty on the part of the person making the negotiation if the person to whom the receipt was negotiated paid value therefor without notice of the breach of duty. "Notice," within statute, means such information as would put prudent person on inquiry to ascertain actual facts (Act No. 221 of 1908, § 47).—*Carnal v. W. B. Thompson & Co.* Court of Appeal of Louisiana. 132 South. 149.

Passage of Title to Shipment.—Under contract whereby seller shipped peas to itself, retaining warehouse receipts until payment, title held to pass subject to seller's possession for security when peas arrived at place of inspection (Rem. Comp. Stat. Supp. 1927, §§ 5836—17 to 5836—20, 5836—22). Under contract whereby seller shipped peas to itself, retaining warehouse receipts until payment, delivery to warehouseman as bailee was delivery to buyer, placing loss on buyer when peas were destroyed (Rem. Comp. Stat. Supp. 1927, §§ 5836—17 to 5836—20, 5836—22). Rem. Comp. Stat. Supp. 1927, § 5836—20, provides that where bill of lading makes goods deliverable to seller, property is thereby reserved; but if, except for form of bill of lading, property would have passed to buyer, seller's property in goods is for security only. Section 5836—22 provides that where delivery has been made to bailee for buyer, and property in goods has been retained as security, goods are at buyer's risk. Other provisions referred to are contained in sections 5836—17 to 5836—19.—*Inland Seed Co. v. Washington-Idaho Seed Co.* Supreme Court of Washington. 294 Pac. 991.

Cropper to be convicted for selling part of crop grown by him must be shown to have sold crop without landlord's consent (Pen. Code 1910, § 729).—*Moon v. State.* Court of Appeals of Georgia. 156 S. E. 640.

Liability for Damage in Transit.—Statute imposing liability on initial carrier for damage to property in transit merely extends to holder of bill of lading new remedy (Carmack Amendment to Interstate Commerce Act [49 USCA § 20(11,12)]). Carmack Amendment to Interstate Commerce Act (49 USCA § 20(11, 12), does not confer on the holder of bill of lading new kind of contractual right, but merely new and additional kind of remedy for the enforcement of pre-existing contractual rights.—*W. H. Hodges & Co. v. Pennsylvania R. Co.* Supreme Court of Louisiana. 132 South. 115.

Ship Liable for Damage to Winter Storage Cargo

The Cargill Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis., chartered the steamship Pioneer of the Cleveland-Cliffs Steamship Co. to hold a cargo of corn from January to May, 1928, at Milwaukee.

When the corn was discharged it was found to have been damaged, and the Cargill Grain Co. brought suit, alleging the damage was due to failure to remove snow from the deck of the boat and to provide proper ventilation. The lower court gave plaintiff judgment for \$25,677.46 damages, and this was affirmed Feb. 20, 1931, by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, Justice Loring stating that

Evidence sufficient to sustain verdict that the bailee's negligence in the ventilation and stowage of the cargo and in failure to remove snow from the deck caused the damage to a cargo of corn stored for the winter at Milwaukee for transportation to Buffalo. Burden of proof upon bailee to show itself free from negligence causing damage to cargo stored.

Court's charge that defendant was not responsible for arrival of corn at Buffalo in damaged condition, unless its negligence caused the damage, was sufficient to relieve defendant of responsibility for damage due to the propensity of corn to sweat and heat, if the sweating and heating occurred without negligence on its part. The use of the words "proper" and "properly" were not misleading in the charge.

In every contract of affreightment by water, unless otherwise expressed, there is an implied warranty of the seaworthiness of the ship, not only of reasonable fitness to meet the ordinary perils of the sea, but seaworthiness as respects the particular cargo to be transported, including stowage as respects seaworthiness in regard to the cargo.

It was defendant's duty as bailee to exercise reasonable care to ascertain the characteristics of the cargo and to exercise reasonable diligence in adapting its methods of

ventilation, stowage and handling to the characteristics of the cargo. The evidence showed that it was unaware of such characteristics. The damage occurred prior to commencement of voyage and the Harter act did not apply or relieve defendant of liability.

Agent Liable for Delay in Selling

Heard & Clubb Grain Co., Petersburg, Tex., plaintiff, v. E. M. Rogers Co., Ft. Worth, Tex., defendant, before Arbitration Com'ite No. 5 of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of R. A. Jeanneret, Lester Stone and F. A. Derby.

The evidence submitted in the above case discloses that during the latter part of June, 1929, the Heard & Clubb Grain Co. billed cars 66490 D&RG, 81766 PM, 117078 CB&Q, 63992 D&RG, 135080 SL and 66346 D&RG, two of which graded No. 1 hard wheat, and four of which graded No. 1 dark hard wheat at Fort Worth, Tex.

Upon instructions from the Heard & Clubb Grain Co. all of this wheat was placed in store for its account. On Feb. 13, 1930, Mr. Clubb engaged in telephone conversation with C. D. Ferguson of E. M. Rogers Co. The evidence discloses that Mr. Clubb instructed Mr. Ferguson to sell this wheat for account of Heard & Clubb without placing any limitations as to the price to be obtained. The wheat was sold on March 27, 1930, at \$1.12½ a bushel basis Texas common points. There are several exhibits submitted in support of the market value of the wheat on or about Feb. 13, the most reliable of which is the cash market report of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, showing that between 1 p. m. Feb. 13 and 1 p. m. Feb. 14 No. 1 dark hard wheat 60 pounds test sold at \$1.29 C.A.F. Texas common points.

The question of liability of the defendant rests upon their execution of the orders given them by the plaintiff. In the minds of the com'ite the defendant did not use due diligence in the handling of this wheat, and their negligence has resulted in a loss to the plaintiff.

The most important evidence to support the conclusion that there was negligence on the part of the defendant is the affidavit of T. E. Ferguson. In this affidavit there is an admission that on Feb. 13 he was instructed by C. D. Ferguson to sell the wheat in question. He states further in his affidavit that he set about endeavoring to sell the wheat but was unable to sell it or to draw any reasonable bid on same. The inference here was that there were bids on the wheat but in the mind of the affiant they were not reasonable bids.

The Com'ite holds the view that the instructions of the plaintiff were plain and, therefore, if the bids obtainable were not reasonable bids then it was the plain duty of the defendant to so notify the plaintiff. There is nothing in the evidence to show that such a step was taken by the plaintiff. It is the plaintiff's plea that a letter written to the defendant on Feb. 21 carried a reference to this particular lot of wheat, but the com'ite holds that the phraseology would not justify such a conclusion.

We, therefore, find that the plaintiff has been damaged to the extent of the difference between the value of the wheat on Feb. 14 and the price obtained plus storage, insurance and interest accruing after that date. In arriving at the value of the wheat on Feb. 14 the committee accepts the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange cash market sheet showing the value of track No. 1 hard wheat to be \$1.29 and deducts therefrom two cents a bushel which it considers a fair penalty for stored wheat as against track wheat.

On 9,099 bushels involved this difference in price equals.....\$1,342.10
Additional storage.....124.35
Additional interest.....79.01
Additional insurance.....5.78

Total.....\$1,551.24

It is our conclusion that the E. M. Rogers Co. is indebted to the Heard & Clubb Grain Company in the amount of \$1,551.24.

Imports of wheat into bonded mills for grinding into flour for export were 209,000 bus. during the week ended Feb. 14, as compared with 233,000 bus. for the week ended Feb. 7. These imports for the period July 1 to Feb. 14 totaled 13,306,000 bus. against 6,010,000 bus. during the same period a year ago.

The German import duty on wheat for manufacture of wheat starch under customs control was reduced from \$1.62 to 73 cents per bu. in a government decree.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

Sioux Falls, S. D.—J. A. Moe, 66, one of the founders of the Gurney Seed Co., Yankton, died here Feb. 4. His widow and five children survive.

Sioux City, Ia.—A branch of Northrup, King & Co. will be established under the management of J. A. Shelton at Pearl St. and River Drive.

Evansville, Ind.—The McCarthy Seed Co. has bought fixtures of the West Side Seed and Feed Co., and opened a branch at 2333 West Franklin Street.

Paris, Ill.—Fire of undetermined origin completely destroyed the rear end of the Witt Seed Company building on Feb. 25, causing damage estimated at approximately \$6,000.

The annual meeting of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held at the Irvin S. Cobb Hotel, Paducah, Ky., just prior to the annual meeting of the Farm Seed Ass'n at Louisville in June.

A \$300,000 bill for the purchase of field and garden seed by the state for the drouth-stricken farmers has passed both houses of the Oklahoma legislature and has been signed by the governor.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Ames Hybrid Corn Co., of Ames has filed incorporation papers. Capital stock is \$10,000 and the officers are A. E. Brandt, of Ames, pres., and H. A. Wallace, of Des Moines, sec.

One of the dangers arising from the present campaign for seed donations for drouth areas lies in the possibility of widespread distribution of noxious weed seeds and perhaps of such pests as the European corn borer.

Sioux City, Iowa.—An order for 70,000 assortments of garden seeds, amounting to nearly 1,000,000 packages, has been received by the Sioux City Seed Company from the state of Oklahoma for the drouth stricken areas of that commonwealth.

Wellington, Texas.—F. Watson of Garland, has moved his breeding interest to Wellington and has already secured several blocks of acreage and is putting in breeding farms, also making arrangements with a number of farmers to plant his improved seed.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

A bill has been introduced in the state legislature of Washington, which would require that seed dealers be licensed.

Egyptian cotton is not well adapted to Texas conditions, U. S. D. A. specialists assert after careful experiments. It is more susceptible to diseases and more exposed to weevil injury. No reliance should be placed on the report that the Egyptian cotton is immune to boll weevil injury.

Using seed of wild reed canary grass is not a satisfactory way of securing a stand of this crop, according to A. C. Army, field crops specialist of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Wild seed germinates very slowly even though it may have every appearance of high grade seed.

Grimm, Cossack, and other variegated varieties of alfalfa are very susceptible to wilt, and it is extremely inadvisable to plant these alfalfas in the irrigated or subirrigated sections of Nebraska, Dr. G. L. Peltier and H. M. Tysdal announce in Research Bul. 52. Grimm seed, obtained from five states, was tested last summer and found to be very susceptible.

A large acreage of the newer legumes like alfalfa, sweet clover, soybeans and Korean clover will be sown this year. As the bacteria for these legumes are not in the average soil they should be supplied by inoculation. Otherwise plants will be handicapped, growth limited, protein content reduced and soil building power eliminated largely because of lack of nitrogen gathering ability.

The largest seed crop of alfalfa in the history of the state was harvested in Indiana last fall according to K. E. Beeson, of the Purdue University Agricultural Extension Department. Rumors here and there that Indiana-produced seed will not germinate are without foundation, he says. Tests on seventeen samples of 1930 seed sent to the Purdue University Seed Laboratory in November and a large number received since that time indicate that the seed is highly satisfactory.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike for week ending March 7:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Prime clover, old....	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$10.30
Prime clover, new....	14.75	14.75	14.75	10.50
Prime choice cash, new	15.00	15.00	15.00	.....
Prime choice cash, old.	14.55	14.55	14.55	.....
March	14.75	14.75	14.75	10.50
Alsike				
Cash	14.00	14.00	14.00	10.40
March	14.00	14.00	14.00	10.40

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA—RED CLOVER
BLUE GRASS—CANE—SUDAN
AND MILLET
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
RUDY - PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Treatment of seed oats about once in three years usually is sufficient to keep smut in control, according to Dr. C. T. Gregory, plant disease specialist of the Purdue agricultural extension department. In untreated fields, where smut attacks the crop, the loss is likely to run more than a tenth of the yield; frequently losses from smut are as high as a third of the crop, and 80 per cent losses have been reported.

ALFALFA SEED

GENUINE tagged and sealed REGISTERED MONTANA grown GRIMM produced on dry-land PEDIGREED fields under the direct supervision of the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n. Write for samples and prices, large or small lots.
Northern Montana Alfalfa Growers Association
Glasgow, Montana

LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

BUYERS AND SELLERS

All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS

226 No. 15th St. LOUISVILLE, KY.
Long Dist. Phone 6727-6728

We Carry Stocks

of Verified Origin Clover and Common Alfalfa, also State Certified Sealed and Tagged Grimm, all hardy Western Grown, at convenient distributing points and solicit your inquiry.

Our service and the quality of our merchandise are the best, and being buyers direct from producers, our prices are well in line.

Occidental Seed Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



Timothy—Red Clover
Sweet Clover—Alfalfa

HAMILTON
SEED & COAL CO.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SOYBEANS

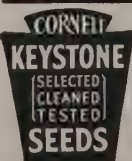
Growers and Wholesalers
of pure line seed.

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Soybeans and Their Inspection

A significant point in the production of soybeans in Indiana was marked recently by the licensing of the first Federal soybean inspector in the state, Prof. F. E. Robbins, of Purdue University. Already a licensed grain inspector, he is the twenty-fourth inspector of soybeans to be licensed in the U. S.

Ten states now have Federal soybean inspectors, the first having been in North Carolina, in 1925, with Virginia and Illinois falling in line the next year. Soybean inspection work is separate from the inspection of grains, and is directed by J. E. Barr, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Whereas the grain inspection of work is controlled through district organizations, each soybean inspector is required to send his samples direct to Washington, D. C., where they are checked by the supervisor.

The rapid increase in the production of soybeans has been the result, to a great extent, of newly discovered commercial uses for the beans, soybean oil, and soybean meal. The oil is a valuable component of paints, varnishes, linoleum, and soap; the meal is a valuable protein feed. Feed manufacturers are the original buyers of most of the soybeans that enter into commerce; they press out the oil and dispose of it to paint, linoleum or soap manufacturers, and use the meal in cattle feed.

The future of soybean production for commercial purposes seems to depend on the development of new uses for the oil and possibly for the meal. At the present time, millers figure that about 60 per cent of the value of the soybean is in the meal and 40 per cent in the oil. Soybean oil has to meet strong competition in the form of linseed oil and cottonseed oil, and the meals from the three plants all enter into direct competition as sources of protein in livestock rations. Since the soybean is the latest arrival on the scene, it is perhaps being subjected to more extensive experimentation to determine other commercial uses than is the case with the other two seeds. The results of this research may have an important effect on Indiana farm practices in the next few years.

Thus far, there has been established no central agency for the exchange of soybeans, as there is for grain, but each milling company must contract for its supply of beans in advance of the milling season. As the millers must have some guarantee of quality, they are tending more and more to demand inspection of the soybeans by a disinterested party, such as the Federal inspector, although inspection even in inter-state trade is not compulsory as it is with other grains.

The possibility of increased demand for soybeans, in the opinion of many who are familiar with the soybean producing industry, presages the time when soybeans will demand a place on the Board of Trade in Chicago and other large centers, or the establishment of a separate exchange, where producers can sell and manufacturers can buy all the beans that they want, at any time during the year, for delivery at the time desired. And the establishment of such an exchange would make necessary the inspection by Federal authorities of all soybeans entering into commerce, in order to insure the maintenance of standards of quality and a fair price for each grade.

In official inspections of a few cars of soybeans since the early part of 1931 when he received his Federal license, and in innumerable unofficial inspections at earlier times, Prof. Robbins has found that split beans and foreign material are the principal causes of Indiana soybeans grading below U. S. No. 2, which is the standard buying grade. It seems that grains which

are too dry or have been handled carelessly are more likely to split than those with the proper amount of moisture and properly handled. The number of splits is likely to be increased when the separator is run too fast or is not properly adjusted. Foreign material includes principally weed seeds and dirt, and the cure is more careful cultivating, harvesting, and handling of the beans.

Korean Lespedeza in Kentucky

Prof. Ralph Kenney of the University of Kentucky says that, while 10,000 Kentucky farmers were sowing Korean lespedeza last spring, 50,000 others said the price was too high. The 50,000 however bought \$500,000 worth of other seed for pasture, and their investment is a loss.

The 10,000 bought \$250,000 worth of Korean lespedeza seed and among them have produced more than \$250,000 worth of salable seed, while their fields are seeded \$500,000 worth for next year and they have gathered \$500,000 worth of pasture, hay and straw from the seed crop.

Minota Oats in Indiana

Minota has made a favorable impression on Indiana growers because of its yielding ability and medium length, stiff straw. In spite of its moderate sized stem it is much less inclined to lodge than the average variety. It is a white seeded variety of medium test weight, and ripens in mid-season in about the same time as Silvermine.

It was placed in test at the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station in 1919 and since that time has outyielded consistently such standard varieties as Swedish Select, Vicoty, Silvermine, and Big Four. The variety is well adapted to all levels of fertility according to Purdue tests, and has been a leading variety on experiment fields in all parts of the state.

"Eagle Chief" Wheat

Several country newspapers have recently extolled the superiority of a new variety of wheat, "Eagle Chief," that has been developed in Oklahoma. Inquiry at the Stillwater experiment station concerning the new wheat brings the following word from N. E. Winters, head of Agronomy Department:

"This wheat has not yet been recognized by the American Society of Agronomy as a distinct variety but has been characterized as a Fulcaster wheat. This wheat has been

Seed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1930, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	78,000	19,000	1,000	1,000
Duluth	57,903	4,507	127,248	22,106
Ft. William.....	134,175	7,772	72,378	1,470
Milwaukee	2,860	11,440	.....	1,430
Minneapolis	367,950	116,240	160,680	134,320
Superior	27,599	3,707	74,865	9,765
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	102,700	328,900	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	145,200	446,600	114,000	285,000
St. Joseph	1,500	9,000	.....	.....
†St. Louis	62,300	63,600	7,200	43,200
†Wichita	3,900	45,500	3,900	44,200
*Wichita	5,200	19,500	.....	14,300

CANE SEED				
Hutchinson	5,600	16,900	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	24,150	24,150	1,150	.....
New Orleans .....	.....	4,200	.....	.....
Wichita	18,200	15,600	6,500	2,600
SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
Denver .....	.....	8,000	.....	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.....	1,093,000	1,204,000	1,052,000	1,314,000
Milwaukee, lbs...	49,140	100,890	428,420	511,215
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.....	862,000	920,000	1,609,000	1,829,000
Milwaukee, lbs...	.....	14,620	2,340	36,985

grown by the Experiment Station in our experiments at Stillwater for the last 4 years. This last year it has been grown at the stations at Carrier and Woodward.

"As an average from 1927 to 1930, at Stillwater, it has been fourth. In 1930, at Stillwater, it was eighth in 24 wheats tested. At Carrier in 1930, it was third among 10 wheats tested. At Woodward in 1930, it was twenty-third in 32 wheats tried out.

"As an average it is giving good performance although it is not especially recommended by the Experiment Station. It seems to be more of a soft than a hard wheat."

REAL VALUES

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Hardy Utah or Idaho
Grown Alfalfa, Grimm Alfalfa, Red Clover.

We carry stocks for **quick shipment** at convenient Middle Western points.

All of good purity, germination, free from noxious weeds.

You cannot afford to buy before sending for our samples and prices.


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WESTERN SEED MARKETING CO.
Salt Lake City, Utah

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Specialize in

ALL CLOVERS

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Your Offers and Inquiries Solicited

Mill & Elevator Insurance Men Meet

The 24th annual meeting of the Mill and Elevator Fieldmen's Ass'n, held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, on March 3-6, was one of the most gratifying gatherings on record. President C. J. Anderson presided. Group discussions followed each session.

Following the customary appointments and routine reports and addresses of officers, Eugene Arms, manager of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, spoke on the "History and Future of Mill Mutuals." This was followed by "Lessons from 1930 Losses," by C. J. Mitchell. Group discussions followed.

George S. Milnor, president of the Grain Stabilization Corporation and president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, also connected with the Millers Mutual of Alton, Ill., in an official capacity, addressed the meeting on "Wheat, and the Farm Board Program."

"Activities in the Millers National Federation" were divulged by Herman Steen, its secretary. Carl H. Brasee followed with a talk on "The Present Status of Valuations." L. P. Dendel spoke on "Business Investigations," and V. L. Parmentier finished up the first afternoon's program with "Getting the Co-operation of the Assured in Fire Prevention."

"Mill Mutual Service," was the subject starting off the program of the second morning, ably treated by J. J. Fitzgerald. C. B. Warkentin, president of the Midland Flour Milling Co., followed with "The Trend of the Milling Industry." H. N. Tolles gave an inspirational address on "The Fundamentals of Successful Selling."

The Wednesday afternoon session included "Selling Salvage Conservation to Fire Departments," by R. D. McDaniel; "Meeting Competition in the Field," by I. J. Milligan; "Feed Mill Hazards and Protective Measures," by M. B. Parsons; and "Developments in Fumigation," by Eugene Arms.

The Thursday program included "Allied Lines, Their Why and Wherefore," by H. C. Lee; "Use and Occupancy Insurance, Fire and Windstorm," by J. W. Huntington; "Electrical Coverage and Electrical Use and Occupancy," by C. M. Park; "Aircraft, Railroad and Automobile Property Damage," by H. A. Canham; "Compensation and Liability Insurance," by Gleason Allen; "Riot and Civil Commotion, and Simple Explosion," by R. M. Rogers; and "Automobile Coverage,—All Kinds," by John Donnelly.

Friday's program included "Anti-Friction Bearings," by C. W. Gustafson; "Spontaneous Ignition," by P. R. Gagle; "Enclosed Motors and Motor Enclosures," by C. W. Gustafson; "New Machinery," by R. A. Backus; "Automatic Alarm Systems," by C. W. Gustafson; and "Changes in the Electrical Code," by D. P. Robinson.

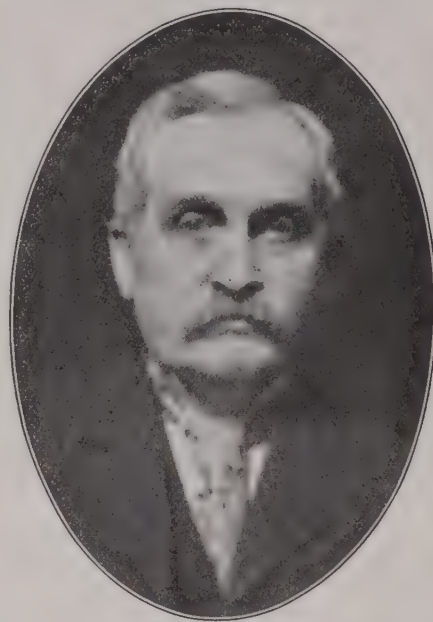
New officers elected at the closing business session, Friday afternoon, are H. A. Braunagel, Wichita, Kan., president; C. R. Hoffa, Wilkes Barre, Pa., vice-president; Harry C. Lee, Chicago, secretary; and M. P. Parsons, Fargo, N. D., treasurer.

When it was found that Canadian limits were being constantly raised, so long as buyers remained in the market, this being quite the style in vogue last season, there was a quick and drastic change over in the buying, this being the case on some Continental markets, as well as in our country. Canadian sales fell off very sharply, the business being transferred to Plata and Australian, and good quantities of Russian wheat were also bought in Italy. Canadian markets promptly quoted lower to meet the competition, and for two days prices came down as fast as they had previously advanced. —Corn Trade News, Liverpool.

M. A. Reynolds, Insurance Veteran, Passes Away

Montgomery A. Reynolds, for nearly 40 years identified with mill mutual insurance, died at his residence in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 3, aged 80 years.

He was born at Woodstock, N. Y., educated in the country school, and in 1869 went to Michigan, where after 7 years in a general store and in a drug and grocery business, he became a partner in the building and



M. A. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

management of a 100-bbl. flour mill at Stanton, Mich.

His milling firm was a charter member of the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. in 1881; and when Mr. Reynolds became sec'y of the Michigan State Millers Ass'n in 1890 he began the adjustment of flour mill and grain elevator losses for the mutual companies in 1892. Later he became adjuster for the Millers National Fire Ins. Co., and removed to Chicago in 1895. He continued to make adjustments for all mutual companies until 1906, when upon the retirement of Col. Barnum he was elected sec'y, an office he retained until chosen president of the company in 1928.

He is survived by two daughters, Harriet Mack of Los Angeles and Miss Florence Reynolds, Chicago. Mrs. Reynolds died three years ago.

Interment was at Stanton, Mich., his old home town, the citizens of which revered him for his continued interest in their material progress. About two years ago he presented the town with a magnificent mausoleum.

Insurance Notes

Kansas City, Mo.—The Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has doubled the size of its office space in the Board of Trade building, now occupying about 4,000 square feet of floor space. About 7 years ago the company extended its activities to other buildings besides mill and elevator properties and it has shown rapid growth.

Insurance to Receipt Holders

The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada has recently sent out a circular to licensees of elevators pointing out sec. 102 of the Canada Grain Act of 1930 providing for the payment of insurance to receipt holders, and adding an amplification by the Deputy Minister of Justice reading as follows:

"Insurance might be taken out in the name of the manager in trust to distribute insurance monies amongst the holders of elevator or warehouse receipts as their interests may respectively appear at the time of loss."

The Board of Grain Commissioners then requests that all policies be drawn in line with section 102 of the grain act or along lines suggested by the Deputy Minister of Justice. It further asks for certified copies of the insurance policies be furnished to be submitted to the board.

Value of Lightning Rods

By K. B. McEACHRON, Research Engineer

The lightning rod came in disrepute a number of years ago thru the high pressure methods of traveling salesmen who peddled lightning rods all dressed up with fancy bright balls and unnecessary trimmings and caused the idea to suffer in consequence. However, it is a known and positive fact that a good lightning rod, properly installed, will protect a structure 99 times out of a hundred and prevent fire and property damage. There are many cases on record where this has proved to be true. It is especially true that lightning rods are well worthwhile on isolated buildings, such as grain elevators, farm houses and barns.

Lightning seldom damages buildings in cities because most of them are constructed on a heavy steel frame which acts as a perfect ground for the lightning. Then, too, there are plenty of water pipes and steam pipes all leading to ground and making a valuable protection. Several times the Equitable Building in New York City was struck by lightning and in one instance in its frantic effort to reach ground, chipped off a large chunk of stone and bounced it into busy Broadway below. A grounded copper strip encircling the top of the building was installed and from that day to this, lightning has been discharged harmlessly.

New York, N. Y.—Rio Coffee for March delivery dropped to 4.97 cents per lb. on Feb. 27, the lowest level since November of 1908, on the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange. This is what comes from such things as Brazil's valorization scheme.

Portland Exporters had an agreement with the Farm Board to dispose of some of the Pacific Northwest wheat at about 11c under the stabilized price. At present offered prices it is impossible to do any export business and offerings of this kind merely serve to make the foreign buyer feel even more secure in his position of watchful waiting. Import tariffs abroad are mounting and meetings such as the International Wheat Conference held in Paris this week strive to eliminate imports; a great deal of all this directly or indirectly attributable to Government subsidization of food products.—Portland Grain Exchange.

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.
Shipping Points—
Peoria, Ill., and Carbondale, Pa.

Feedstuffs

Organize to Fight Portable Mills

Millers and other feed grinders in several sections of Iowa have formed organizations to fight the inroads of the portable feed mills which are being operated so extensively in that state. Included in these organizations are the Northeastern Iowa Millers' Ass'n and the North Central Iowa Millers' Ass'n.

At a recent meeting of the latter organization Bruce Lacok, of Britt, was named pres., W. A. Burt, of Clarion, v.p. and C. L. Burt, of Clarion, sec'y-treas. The board of directors includes A. C. White, Popejoy; Chris Schulte, Alexander; Chris Hansen, Coulter; F. A. State, Dows, and Carl Rsitvedt, Story City.

At this meeting a report was made in reference to electric power rate reduction as one means of relief. An offer was made by the Central States Elec. Co., that they would make a 33⅓ per cent cut in power rates provided grinding rates were cut in the same proportion. This would be only a temporary arrangement, however, subject to cancellation by either party upon 30 days notice. A special committee was named to investigate the whole matter and it is said a flat rate of 3½ cents per KWH with a minimum of not over \$6.00 per year were the objectives.

In their campaign for protection these associations recently appealed to the attorney general and he made the following ruling concerning the operation of the portables:

"We are of the opinion that such a truck must be licensed. While the Forty-Third General Assembly exempted corn shellers, wood saws, and other like articles of husbandry, we are of the opinion that this exemption would not extend to a motor truck upon which was mounted such an instrument.

"The statute requires a chauffeur's license of every person who operates a motor vehicle for hire. If these parties are operating these trucks and driving upon the highways for hire, whether for compensation in the form of salary or commission, they must procure a chauffeur's license."

The chauffeur's license costs the driver \$2 and the fee for licensing a one and one-half ton truck is \$25. Penalties are added for failure to pay before certain dates, just as with other motor vehicles.

It is said that there are now more than 200 portable mills operating in 51 Iowa counties. They are also operating in numerous other states.

Three men with labor saving machinery do the work of 40 men without such equipment in California's rice fields, says an estimate of that states industrial department.

New Feed Trade Marks

Gaybird Limited, Great Misseuden, England, filed ser. No. 306,179, the word "Gaybird," for game and poultry foods.

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., filed ser. No. 306,847, the words "Jim Deeds" for stock and poultry feeds.

Southland Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Ky., filed ser. No. 309,949, the word "Southland's," above a bull's head in a circle, for cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal.

Northeastern Feed Mfr's Elect Officers

At the annual meeting of the Northeastern Feed Mfr's Ass'n, which was held at Syracuse, N. Y., on Feb. 19, the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: L. S. Riford, Cayuga, pres.; H. L. Hammond, Boston, 1st v.p.; G. F. Godshalk, Flory, Pa., 2nd v.p.; E. P. Elmore, Oneonta, sec'y-treas. The directors in addition to the officers, are Lloyd Hedrick, Buffalo, C. C. Lewis, Buffalo, and George E. Todd, Buffalo.

Feedstuffs Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
†Baltimore	1,489	1,056	.....	.....
†Boston	155	1,253	.....	.....
Chicago	14,575	14,409	35,778	44,613
Cincinnati	480	270	.....	.....
*Kansas City....	2,760	5,820	17,860	14,980
Milwaukee	30	60	5,930	8,110
†Minneapolis	1,315	2,964	46,200	49,220
Peoria	16,780	26,000	16,084	45,090
San Francisco....	339	234	.....	.....
Seattle .....	.....	.....	1,464	.....

†Millfeed. *Bran and shorts.

Hay Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	342*	548	.....	.....
Boston	1,075	1,750	.....	745
Cincinnati	5,731	7,403	.....	.....
Denver	880	715	.....	.....
Kansas City....	17,280	31,044	12,084	19,392
Milwaukee	108	192	.....	.....
Minneapolis	972	800	78	203
Peoria	1,310	30	260	10
St. Louis	5,604	7,236	3,552	5,688
San Francisco....	1,920	2,292	.....	.....
Seattle	55	99	324	.....

Three of the largest firms with grain elevator construction contracts in Russia are said to be withdrawing. Conditions are reported very unsatisfactory.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars

Mixed Cars

Operating HIAWATHA MILL



SALT

ALL GRADES
FOR EVERY PURPOSE

PROMPT SERVICE

FAVORABLE
PRICES

MORTON SALT COMPANY
208 West Washington Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FORWARD (in) MARCH

And in each month to follow with

ARCADY-WONDER FEEDS

EYES to the FRONT—The past is behind—And can't be done over.

We want YOUR business!

Arcady Farms Milling Co.
Chicago, Illinois Kansas City, Mo.

Washington Feed Dealers at Tacoma

The third annual meeting of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, which was held at the Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, Wash., on Feb. 21, started off with a luncheon presided over by Pres. England. Mayor M. G. Tennent delivered the official address of welcome and this was responded to by Hugh B. Clark, of Puyallup.

Following the luncheon, Judge J. E. Frost, president of the Federated Industries of Washington was introduced and he spoke on "Government and Business." Outstanding talks and discussions of the day, all of which was devoted to the transaction of business of the industry and the discussion of its problems, included talks on cost accounting, laboratory control of feeds, credits, the egg and poultry situation, hay markets, and reports of committees.

Pres. England, in his annual message, reviewed at length, the year's developments in the grain and feed trade and emphasized the enormity of the failure of the Farm Board. Manager Oles, in his report, dwelt largely upon legislative matters, and told in detail what had been accomplished through camping on the trail of the state legislature.

Under the latter heading, R. M. Clagett, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, who was later in the day elected to the presidency, presided at a special session devoted to a detailed consideration of the legislative situation as it affects the feed industry. Under this head were presented talks by Ira Case of the State Department of Agriculture, Representative S. W. Wurzburg, and Dr. Robert Prior of the State Department of Agriculture. Mr. Wurzburg talked upon the chain store bill, and Dr. Prior spoke on the oleomargarine bill.

Charles L. Stickney, a Seattle accountant whose subject was "Cost Records in the Feed Industry," urged the members to figure overhead on a tonnage basis and he advocated the pooling of cost records in the office of the manager, the composite results being passed on to the members for their information.

Other speakers included D. M. Wood, a chemist, who pointed out the importance of the analyst to the feed industry; Henry L. Thornton, who spoke on credits; J. T. Telford, who talked about poultry prospects; E. W. Fry, who talked about hay; E. H. Burlingham; A. C. Forman, and others.

A meeting of the directing governors of the organization was held and R. M. Clagett of Snohomish was elected president for the coming year. George Thomson of Chehalis was chosen as vice-president, and R. J. Stretch of Monroe, secretary-treasurer.

New director-governors elected were: George Sweesy of Aberdeen for the Grays Harbor district; R. J. Stretch, Monroe, for the Snohomish district; L. D. Todd of Kirkland as director of the Seattle district, and Ralph Weaver of Sumner as director of the Tacoma district.

A splendid banquet in the evening, in charge of a committee, headed for the third time in 3 years, by Ralph Johnstone of Tacoma, closed what was conceded to have been one of the most pleasant and profitable days in the history of the organization.

The Vashon News-Record, in a recent number, commented in part, as follows, on the organization's legislative activities:

Since the first session of the present legislature the Feed & Grain Dealers' Association have maintained a lobby in Olympia, at their expense entirely, supporting all legislation favorable to the poultry and dairy businesses in this state.

Senate Bill No. 79 was introduced by Senate members who are friendly to the dairy industry of this state, and is receiving the active support of the Association, representing the majority of the state's feed industry.

These men know the condition of the dairy industry is such as to jeopardize the interests, not only of dairymen, but of all others whose success is dependent on dairy products.

The public needs little enlightenment on the Oleomargarine bill, but is not so well informed on what it means for an influx of Chinese eggs to flood our markets. Their cheapness, as contrasted with local products, oft times makes them tempting to housewives, who, did they know the way in which they are produced, would not use them as gifts.

House Bill No. 143 provides that the user placard his place of business with a statement that "Chinese eggs are used here." They come into this country in enormous quantities, as powdered, frozen, dried and in their natural state and are used chiefly by cheap restaurants, bakeries and candy manufacturers.

There is reason to believe that these bills will be enacted into laws at this session. The Feed Association is urging its members and all interested to express their approval of these two bills to their friends in the House and Senate.

Dairy Cow Profits

A dairy cow is worth only as much as she is able to make as profit in three years, F. S. Harrison, New York State College, states.

In a herd of cows milking at Cornell university those cows which produced only 7,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk failed by a few dollars to pay feed, labor and other costs.

The average productive period in a herd at Cornell was three years. A cow producing 9,000 pounds of milk made \$60 more in milk than did the 8,000 pound cow, when milk was worth \$2.60 a hundred. A cow able to produce 15,000 pounds returns \$420 more income in three years than the 8,000 pound cow on this basis.

The value placed on the various cows in the Cornell herd according to ability are: 8,000-pound producer, \$90; 9,000-pounder, \$130; 10,000-pounder, \$175; and the 15,000 pounder is worth \$325.

WHERE NOPCO'S TESTING IS DONE



TWO factors make Nopco X and Nopco XX Cod Liver Oil outstanding—the use of the Columbia University patented process in fortifying the oil in Vitamin D potency and the rigid tests for Vitamins A and D to which these products are subjected before

they are shipped from the plant.

By means of the fortifying process, $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1% of Nopco XX in the total ration will furnish adequate Vitamin D protection to an otherwise balanced mash—with a margin of safety. This means economy to the feed manufacturer and to his customers.

And by means of the careful and accurate testing ON CHICKS, the potency is absolutely standardized. Nopco XX, therefore, *always gives results*, and builds tonnage for the feed manufacturer on the basis of satisfied customers.

Nearly 600 feed manufacturers have proved this. Will you?

NOPCO
NOPCO NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., INC.
 EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND FACTORY:
 35 ESSEX STREET, HARRISON, N. J.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

A bag of feed to the successful feeder, is not figured at so much per pound, but at so many pounds per case of eggs.

Some of the hatcheries are dyeing baby chicks in various colors, to make them an added window attraction, and adding to baby chick sale possibilities.

The Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, has just issued a new booklet "Bright Prospects," containing practical facts on the care, feeding and management of baby chicks.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order requiring the American Poultry School of Kansas City, Mo., to desist from misrepresentations of its correspondence school courses.

About one hundred chickens and from four to five roosters make up the average flock on Wisconsin farms. According to census reports, nine out of every ten farms in the state keep chickens.

In experiments conducted by the Dep't of Animal Pathology of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, it was found that 4 per cent corn smut added to the diet for a period of 3 months was not injurious to hens, and did not affect their egg laying capacity.

In experiments conducted at the Minnesota University farm chickens have been grown at a feeding cost of between 5 and 6 cents a pound. If growers generally can come anywhere near that record, raising poultry for market would seem to be profitable even at present low prices.

A new record for officially recognized and standardized contests has been made in British Columbia, where a White Leghorn hen laid 357 eggs in 365 days. The eggs of this remarkable hen averaged well over 26 ounces per dozen and weighed as high as 29 ounces per dozen. Her eggs weighed over ten times the weight of her body, which was 5 pounds 2 ounces.

The twenty-third annual Purdue Egg Show will be held May 5-8, at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Encouraging the production of better quality eggs, and giving an instructive exhibition of the best methods of scoring, packing, and grading eggs are the expressed purposes of the show. No entry fee is charged, but the exhibits become the property of the management, and are used to help pay expenses.

Mill Feed in Milling in Bond

At the hearing on the Burtess bill, H.R. 16468, for an embargo on wheat and wheat products Sydney Anderson, of Minneapolis, Minn., representing the General Mills, told the house com'tee on Ways and Means that he is not opposed to the bill itself, but objects to that part which would exclude mill feeds from milling-in-bond operations from being imported. He said he would like an amendment to the bill which would permit this type of millfeed to continue in the same manner as it does now.

Mr. Anderson said he thinks this amendment is in keeping with the main purpose of the Burtess bill, but unless his amendment is added certain milling industries would be seriously affected by the proposed measure.

"An increase in the price of mill feed will be a disadvantage to the farmer rather than a help," Mr. Anderson said, "since the farmer is in reality a buyer of mill feed rather than a producer. If the price of mill feed goes up, it will raise the cost of dairy products all over the United States."

Made Money in Poultry Last Year

Fifty-one Minnesota poultry raisers who kept tab on their hens during 1930, in co-operation with the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota, made money in spite of low prices. Miss Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist, who supervised the poultry record project, reports that the 11,000 hens in the 51 flocks made average net returns of \$1.88. The average egg production per hen was 147, which was five less than that for record flocks in 1929.

Death loss in hens was the same as last year, 13 per cent of the original flocks. The loss in chicks was 23 per cent of those hatched as compared with 24 per cent last year.

Prices received for eggs averaged 29 cents per dozen or 4 cents less than last year.

Feed Consumption Per Hen

More pounds of feed are necessary to put on a pound of gain as a chicken grows older, according to R. L. Cochran, of the Poultry Husbandry Department at Iowa State College. It is estimated that approximately 7 to 8 pounds of feed per pound of chicken are required to develop the average chicken to maturity, providing the bird is kept under sanitary, normal conditions and matures in about six months.

More feed will be required if the growth of the bird is interrupted with disease, parasites, unbalanced rations or other factors unfavorable to proper growth, Cochran says.

Approximately 7 pounds of feed, however, are required by a broiler to reach the 2-pound weight, assuming growth conditions are favorable. For this reason many cockerels are sold at the broiler stage.

The amount of feed necessary to produce a dozen eggs varies with the percentage of production and other factors, according to Cochran. A hen consuming about 72 pounds of feed per year should produce about 120 eggs a year, providing she is fed a properly balanced ration and other conditions are favorable.

Jesse B. Smith, manager of the Shellbarger Mill & Elevator company plant at Salina, Kan., March 7, said he would be unable to accept any offer of a place on the federal farm board to succeed S. R. McKelvie of Nebraska. Mr. Smith has been in consultation with George S. Milnor, head of the Grain Stabilization corporation.—K. F.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during January, 1931, compared with January, 1930, and for the seven months ending with January, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	January		7 Mos. Ended	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
Hay	753	1,387	5,713	3,048
Cottonseed cake	15,218	10,526	97,866	21,658
Linseed cake	25,612	5,280	203,358	64,677
Other oil cake	2,261	2,924	17,547	7,517
Cottonseed meal	9,845	558	59,441	5,207
Linseed meal	804	147	4,461	3,673
Other oil meal	114	403	3,854	1,573
Oyster shells	3,696	6,201	26,537	55,754
Fish meal	*	320	*	*
Alfalfa meal	*	129	*	*
Mixed dairy feeds....	334	73	1,245	935
Mixed poultry feeds....	620	503	3,627	3,329
Other prep. and mixed feeds	1,370	164	8,335	2,711
All other feeds	1,336	1,120	9,964	8,931

*Not shown prior to January, 1931.

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Animal Feeds Necessary for Poultry

In special bulletin No. 83, the Univ. of Minn. comments as follows on the necessity of including some kind of animal feed in the poultry rations:

The results of a series of feeding experiments carried out by the staff of the Poultry Division, at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, show most conclusively the absolute necessity of supplementing grains, greens, and mineral feeds with animal feeds in some form.

In the first series of experiments, an equal number of chicks, of practically the same breeding and of the same hatch, were fed the same ration of grains, greens, and mineral foods, but were allowed different amounts of high-grade meat scraps for the animal matter, the amounts varying from 0 to 33⅓ per cent in the mash. The check pen system was used and the result agreed in each case.

The amount of meat scrap had double significance, as it influenced not only the rate of death but the rate of growth.

The feeds used were: (1) commercial chick starter, a mixture of finely cracked grains and seeds; (2) all the greens the chicks would eat; (3) all the mineral matter their appetites demanded (the chicks were put on clean, fine sand and later given artificial chick grit); (4) a dry mash of pure wheat bran to which was added different percentages of high-grade meat scraps, as in the following table.

Relationship of Quantity of Animal Food Consumed to Gain in Weight and Death Rate

Lots	Meat scraps added to mash	Percentage of meat scraps to total concentrates consumed	Average gain in weight	Mortality
	per cent	oz.	per cent	
1 and 5	..	1.34	82.0	
2 and 6	10	1.08	53.4	
3 and 7	20	3.04	51.9	
4 and 8	30	5.25	30.0	
9	40	10.21	12.0	
10	50	10.13	12.0	

The table shows that both the maximum growth and minimum death rate are obtained with practically the same proportion of animal matter; specifically, when from 14.9 to 15.7 per cent of the total concentrate feeds (all feeds except greens, grit, and water) consist of meat scraps. With meat scraps consumed in the proportions indicated, normal range growth was very nearly attained in close confinement, an abnormal condition.

Trials have been made with dried whole milk, dried and liquid buttermilk, and liquid skim milk, both sweet and sour, and the results show that chicks do best when liberal amounts are supplied. In all these cases the death rate and gains in weight correspond to those obtained from relative amounts of meat scraps by weight.

The mineral feeds must be of a size suitable for the comparatively small digestive organs of the chick. The minerals necessary for the small chicks are sand, which remains in the gizzard and grinds the food, and minerals for frame construction. Meat scraps usually contain so much bonemeal that the requirements for frame construction are met. If milk is fed, finely ground bonemeal should be included in the mash to the amount of 5 pounds per 100 pounds of mash. When the chicks are a few weeks old it is better to keep finely crushed oyster shells before them constantly, as with older fowls, or to add about 1 per cent calcium carbonate to the mash.

Report on Farm Flocks

The number of layers in farm flocks on Feb. 1, is estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Ag. Economics, at 87.9 birds, compared with 89.7 on the same date last year. This is a decrease of nearly two birds per farm flock.

However, the smaller number of hens per farm flock laid an average of 23.9 eggs per flock as compared with 18.5 eggs per flock last year and as compared with a five-year average of 19.1 eggs per farm flock. Altho the number of hens in farm flocks is less this year than last, the open weather and other favorable conditions have resulted in a larger production of eggs per farm flock.

One encouraging factor in the present egg situation is the very heavy consumption of eggs. The trade output or disappearance of visible egg stocks into consumptive channels during the first 18 days of February at the four important markets is estimated to have been about 40 per cent more than during the same period last year.

Retail egg prices have closely followed the lower wholesale prices and the consuming public has reacted to these lower prices by greatly increased purchases of eggs. If this increased rate of consumption can be maintained it will be one of the bright spots which should help greatly in improving the egg price situation as the season advances.

To facilitate oats exports it is proposed that the German Government issue an import warrant for an equal quantity of oats against all exports of this grain, and, in addition, grant an import warrant worth 30 marks, about \$7.20, for every ton of 2,204 lbs. exported.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the July delivery:

	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Pran	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$13.00	\$13.10	\$14.75
Shorts	16.30	15.85	15.25	15.50	17.50
Midds	14.25	14.00	13.40	13.65	15.00

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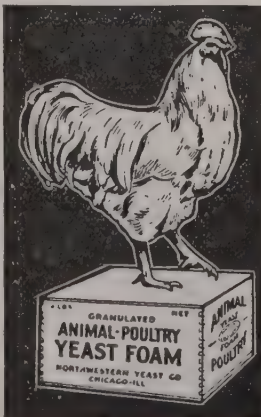
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Feed Trade Notes

The 6th annual meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute will be held in Chicago on April 22.

The next annual meeting of the Texas cottonseed crushers will be held in Galveston, June 8, 9 and 10.

The 17th annual meeting of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will be held at the Brown Hotel in Louisville, Ky., May 18-21.

Letters Patent No. 1,793,638 on a plant for the manufacture of fish meal have been granted to H. S. Rowton and V. W. Haenig, as described in "Patents Granted" in this number of the Journal.

Fort Collins, Colo.—E. J. Maynard, associate animal husbandman at the Colorado Agricultural college and widely known authority on live stock feeding, has been appointed head of the animal husbandry department at the Utah State Agricultural college.

At the annual meeting of the Northwest Feed Mfr's Ass'n, held in Minneapolis on Feb. 17, all of the old officers were re-elected, and they are as follows: Neil Barrett, of Northrup, King & Co., pres; Charles H. Karschner, of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., v.p., and G. W. Smith, of the Albert Dickinson Co., sec.-treas.

The stage of maturity at which hays are cut or grasses are pastured may govern their vitamin content and may be reflected in the vitamin content of milk, according to studies made by C. H. Hunt and W. E. Krauss, nutrition specialists in the Departments of Animal Industry and Dairy Husbandry, respectively, at the Ohio Experiment Station.

The proposed open formula bill recently introduced in the Wisconsin legislature by Senator Hunt, has, due to the protests of feed manufacturers, been withdrawn, "for further study."

Chapin & Co., of Hammond, Ind., announce that they have made a reciprocal arrangement with Hales & Hunter Co., for the production and marketing of various brands of ready mixed feeds.

In an alleged effort to protect dairymen of the state, a bill has been introduced in the Georgia legislature proposing a tax of 5 cents a pound on powdered milk shipped into the state for use by bakers, candy makers, etc. It is said no tax would be levied on dried milk used in mixed feeds.

The Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp'n, manufacturer of Kraco, has obtained an injunction in the superior court of Cook County, Ill., restraining Nicholas L. Simmons from advertising or offering for sale a whey powder which, it is alleged, is made by a process infringing on patents granted the complainants.

Secretary Brown of the Am. Feed Mfr's Ass'n in a recent bulletin to members of that organization, reports on a motor truck survey to the effect that the members had one accident to each 18,800 miles traveled against an average of one to each 15,945 miles traveled by trucks operated by all industries reporting to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Moscow, U. S. S. R.—Official figures set Soviet Russia's exports of grain for 1930 at 4,846,024 metric tons (about 178,803,000 bus.).

Eastern Feed Merchants Meeting

[Continued from page 328]

A petition to President Hoover and members of Congress for the repeal of the federal marketing act, and the abolition of the Federal Farm Board, was made in a resolution passed at the closing session Friday noon.

The resolution directed President McIntyre to name a com'tee to take the demands of the biggest feed and grain dealers in the eastern states to the President and Congress. It says:

The Federal Marketing Act, after fair and extended experiment, has caused great hardships to farmers and the retail trade.

The Federal Farm Board has failed in its purpose, has not brought relief to eastern farmers and has put the government in business in competition with private business.

The resolution also carried the request that no more moneys be appropriated for the purpose of furthering the work of the Farm Board.

They also passed a resolution calling upon Congress not to increase postal rates, and one for the retention of the present first class and parcel post rates.

Consumers are paying \$3,000,000 a week more for their bread on account of the price boosting by the Farm Board, according to Chairman Legge, speaking before the House Com'tee on Appropriations. "We think that is worth while," he said. Also, according to the Chairman the farm relief has relieved banks. He said, "If wheat had been allowed to drop 25 cents a bushel, and that is where it would be on the Liverpool market today, we would have had another series of bank failures."

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That from the F. C. Ayres Milling and Grain Co. who have been operating a Monarch Bearing Attrition Mill for 22 years.

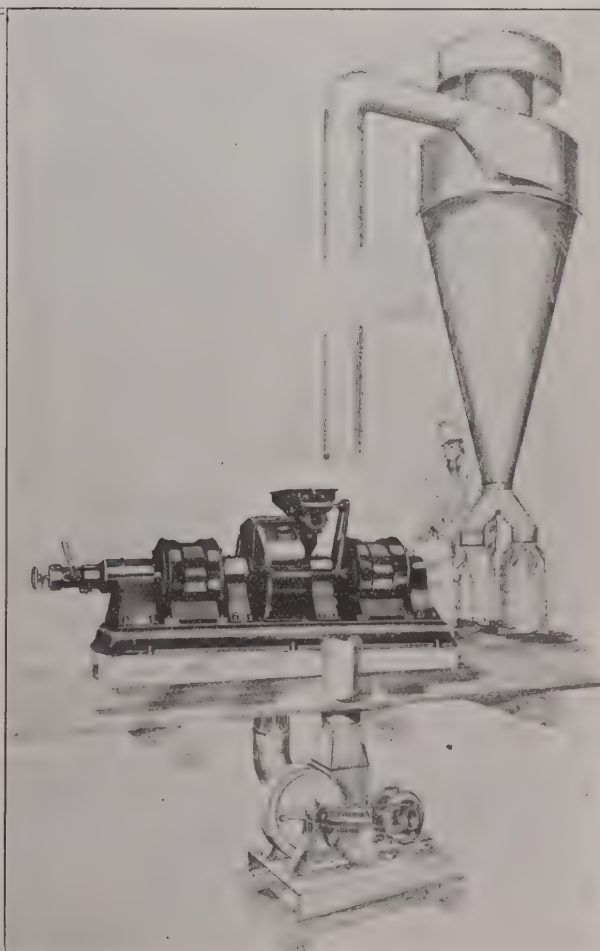
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Eastern Feed Merchants Hold Splendid Meeting

The midwinter meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, held in Syracuse, N. Y. on Feb. 19 and 20, was pronounced by all who were there, to have been the best the organization ever held. The attendance was exceptionally good; the addresses and discussions were splendid and the interest of those who attended was held from start to finish.

The meeting was called to order by Pres. McIntyre, who traced in a most interesting way, the development of cooperative marketing, and at the conclusion of his talk he referred to the Agricultural Marketing Act, in the following language:

"And now we come to the federal farm act in which we are confronted with government interference in private business. This act establishes the government in business in direct competition to private business by creating the Grain Stabilization Corporation with offices established in different parts of the country, which creates jobs for the political friends of our representatives in Washington at the expense of our own business and the taxpayers in general. The Federal Farm Board has been in operation practically 1½ years. They have attempted to compel the consuming public to pay a price above the world's market for certain commodities. This has been a complete failure and will always be a failure as long as the law of supply and demand is in existence, and which will be in existence as long as this world stands."

SECRETARY STANNARD reported on the activities of the association in endeavoring to secure lower license fees in Pennsylvania and a reform in the New York licenses, and announced that the Board of Directors had decided that the Federation should join the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

J. E. SAMS, general manager of the Blatchford Calf Meal Co., talked chiefly about the Marketing Act and of the activities of the Farm Board, thereunder, and predicted that present trends if followed, would bring a feudal system similar to the one being attempted in Russia. Among other things, he said: "It is evident that farm legislation has been of no value to farmers, while of great damage to business, and all the farmer wants is an opportunity to raise maximum crops and sell at a fair price. It is just as foolish to tell farmers to reduce crops as it is to tell labor to reduce wages. If they reduce production, prices go up, thus reducing consumption and then, prices go down again."

"The only farm relief can come from the government aiding in increasing consumption here and abroad. If only one tenth of the money squandered in wheat manipulation had been used to increase consumption it would have done far more good."

"An independent feed merchant gives far better service to farmers than can any chain, which is entirely un-American in principle," he said, and urged all to talk against government participation in business as this will have some effect upon legislators. This association has done more constructive work than any other organization and it should be better financed."

C. D. CAMPBELL, an attorney who represented the Federation at Washington during the Farm Board hearings, and who has just concluded a year's investigation of Federal and state co-operatives, was the first speaker in the afternoon, his subject being:

"The Government in Business and What We Can Do About It."

In commenting upon the activities of the Farm Board, he said:

"I do not know what the board had accomplished during its existence. I have unsuccessfully attempted to get a list of the co-operatives to which the board has loaned money, leading me to believe that the board is working under cover and not along lines specified by Congress. The Co-operative Grange League Federation, Inc., is not a true co-operative and all it has done is to make a noise and compete with legitimate feed dealers, thus advertising itself."

"In the past, the government has done much for co-operatives through money and legislation, but it has never made a success of any business it has undertaken to control. The only solution is to get existing farm legislation repealed."

C. C. LEWIS, pres. of the Lewis Grain Corp'n, Buffalo, spoke on the subject: "Experiments and Failures in Co-operative Marketing." He had spoken on this same subject at a number of group meetings, and due to the interest then aroused, had been specially invited to speak at the Federation meeting. He was firmly of the opinion that the competitive system of grain marketing had held costs at the lowest possible minimum and that the independent grain dealers had in no way been remiss in their duties.

Judge ROSCOE C. HARPER, a dairy farmer of Sherburne, N. Y., was the principal speaker at the Friday morning session, his subject being, "What the Eastern Farmers Think of It Now." Some of the most outstanding statements in his talk, are as follows:

"There is a vast difference between simply going into business and transacting it properly. If the farm board has any brains at all it has ample money to continue manipulating the market for years to come, which makes a dangerous situation even though Congress appropriates no more money."

"The farm board has centered its activities upon wheat, yet this crop represents but 6 per cent of the total farm crops. The farm board has spent almost \$400,000,000 in an effort to stabilize wheat prices, yet has done nothing for poultry, representing 9 per cent of farm products, and appropriated only \$20,-

000,000 to stabilize dairy products, which represent 26 per cent of farm industry."

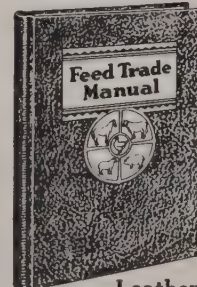
"The dairy farmer cannot make a fair profit upon his investment with the present price of milk. We have had an increase in the number of dairy cattle during the past year, but the average worth has decreased 30 per cent, representing a loss of \$700,000,000 to the industry."

"The way to help the farmer is to give him the same opportunity and the same banking credit as other industries enjoy. The farmer does not want to go through all of the red tape necessary to get loans from a Federal Farm Loan Bank. The government should give the farmer better roads and better facilities for carrying on his business rather than to speculate with taxpayers' money."

[Continued on page 327]

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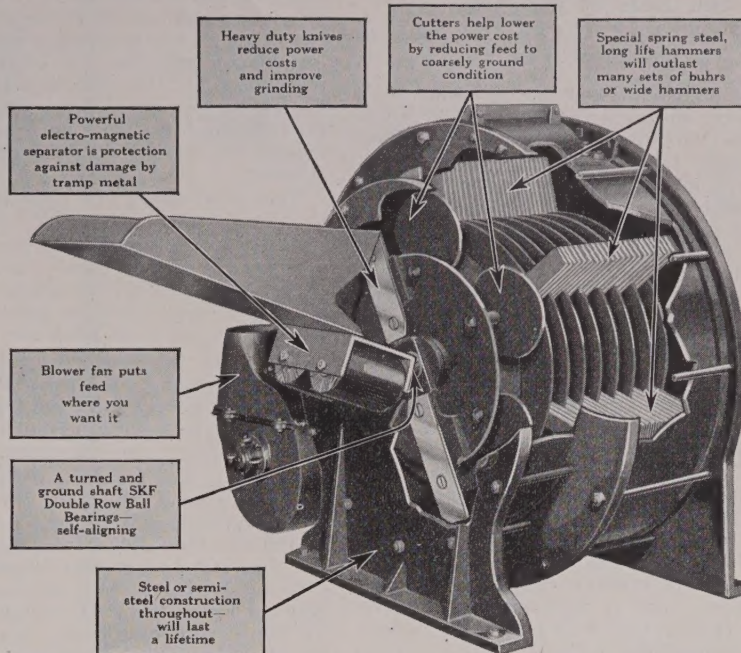
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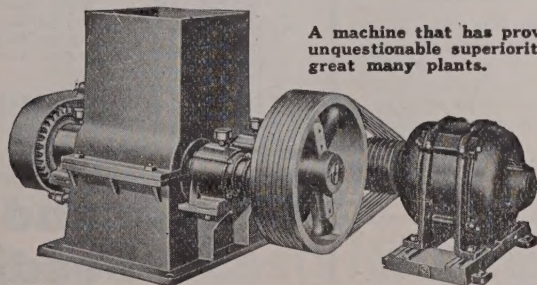
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Changing from Credit to Cash Without Loss of Business

By J. A. CHISHOLM, McKean, Pa., salesman for Kasco Mills

Having been requested by the Kasco Mills to look over the cash feed mills in Western New York, Northwestern Pennsylvania and Northeastern Ohio I made a personal call on 19 mills and questioned them and found that a great many feed dealers are opposed to selling feed on a cash basis. Their reasons are many and varied; but the principal ones seem to be that they are afraid that competitors will get all the business, and also that a farmer has money only at certain times of the year to pay debts. To combat this first main reason, we have the fact that retail feed dealers in all sections of the country who have gone on a cash basis have not eventually lost their business to any competitor, but finally were doing just as much or more volume of business, and on a very much more satisfactory and profitable basis. If possible to arrange for all competitive feed dealers in a certain district to go to a cash basis at the same time, it would of course make matters easier at the time of changing. But if necessary it is much better to change to a cash basis independent of your competitor.

Fundamentally the feed business is not one that is adapted to credit. Credit expansion in other lines of business has been very large, but this has been dealing in such articles as automobiles, radios, machinery, etc., where the goods are not consumed, and are subject to a mortgage giving security on the debt until paid. Feed, however, is a consumable commodity, and unless paid for out of the returns from the use of the feed, it is simply piling up an uneconomic debt which cannot liquidate itself in the long run. As a matter of fact, feed dealers are doing more service to their feed consumers by handling feeds on a cash basis thereby keeping costs down, and also insisting that the feed consumers liquidate their debt as they go. This means that they must make a profit on the use of the feed. Otherwise, easy credit only encourages a loss in feeding operations piling up an unliquidated debt. In other words (and answering the second main reason that farmers have money only at certain times of the year to pay debts), a farmer using feed should not be dependent on crop income to pay his feed debts, but should depend on the current income from the use of the feed to pay for it, and make a profit besides. If he cannot do this, he should not be piling up a debt for buying feed, and you would be better off not selling him. If you have a competitor that insists on sticking to credit; you will eventually get the business from the successful feeders who will buy for cash on account of lower costs, and the unsuccessful type of credit business and consequent debts will go to the credit dealer.

The first thing of course is to definitely make up your mind that on and after a certain date every transaction you have will be strictly for cash. Determine just what date this will be, and then send out a notice to every one of your customers announcing this fact. This is very important, and it has been found that a sixty days advance notice works out the best in cutting down the initial loss of business, and also permitting a campaign for the collection of the old book accounts. The survey made of the nineteen retail feed dealers has proven that this is a very important feature, and the loss in business in those cases where sixty days advance notice has been given was very much less as compared to a sudden change without any advance notice.

A personal letter should be sent to all your customers, explaining the savings that you will be able to make them by selling for cash only; such as money saved in interest on old accounts, the cost of extra bookkeeping, postage, and collection expense. Also do not fail to show them that if you have your money in your possession you can benefit by market conditions and buy feed cheaper.

The next step is to start immediately to get old accounts cleaned up. Those who can not pay cash should be made to sign a note for the balance, and I would suggest a 90-day note, making it appear that you are making it easy. It is a good idea to place these notes with the bank for collection.

The next thing is to gradually increase your prices just a little over what you would normally ask. The day that you go on the cash basis cut your prices to the very bone. This appeals to the consumer.

The day you go on a cash basis no exceptions should be made to your policy. You may find some of your customers come in and say they did not realize that this was the day, but do not even start to make any exceptions. Have ready on hand a supply of blank checks from all neighboring banks for use of your customers. Many retail dealers are taking the wrong stand on the cash plan of doing business. They go on a cash basis half-heartedly and before long are making exceptions to their rule. This is a mistake. A dealer should make up his mind to do either one thing or the other. Either he should sell feed for cash or sell feed for credit.

You will be anxious to know if you can get all your customers back within a reasonable time, as you must expect to lose some customers. The survey has shown that most customers do come back in a very short time if your feed prices are attractive. If any do not show up within a reasonable time you should call on them and talk the proposition over further explaining its merits. There is bound to be an initial decrease in business, but this can be greatly minimized by the advance notice, and the preliminary steps taken as explained before.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 7.—During the short trading session today the meal market was rather inactive. After a weak opening the market became very strong on account of lack of sellers and meal advanced 35 cts. per ton from the early sales which were made at \$25.50 for April. The close of the market was rather ragged, April and May being up with the more deferred positions unchanged which was due to lack of trading in those months. During the week we have had some excited trading. With the incoming March, shorts in that position became panicky when it was discovered that the open interest was very large with a slight possibility of heavy deliveries. Under these conditions March meal was forced up rapidly until it sold as high as \$26.85. However, at \$26.50 there was heavy liquidation and March declined to \$26 carrying the rest of the market with it. The open interest in March has been heavily reduced and during the rest of the month the trading will probably be more conservative. In the meantime actual meal failed to follow the advance, in the futures market, but the decline also failed to develop any weakness in actual meal which is still selling at about the same basis as it was last week. There was a good demand for spot meal during the first few days, but this demand has subsided. From the recent action of the market it would appear that meal at around \$25 Memphis is on a very equitable basis and that fluctuations in the near future will not carry the market very far from that level. Tenders of meal on March contracts so far this month have been only 600 tons which is disappointing.

The Cottonseed market during the week ending today has been inactive but strong. Prices have changed very little and offerings

are still limited. The movement at this time of the year is always light and particularly so at the present time.

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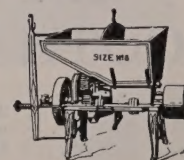
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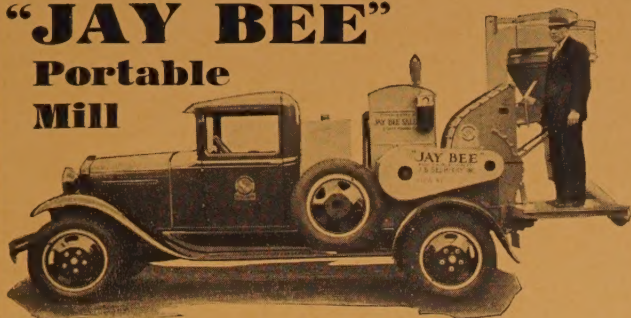
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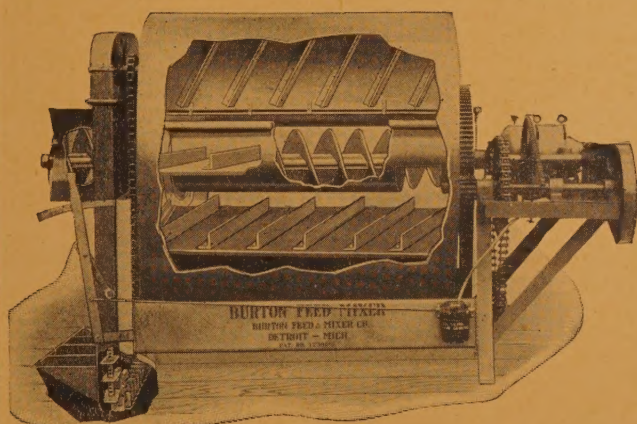
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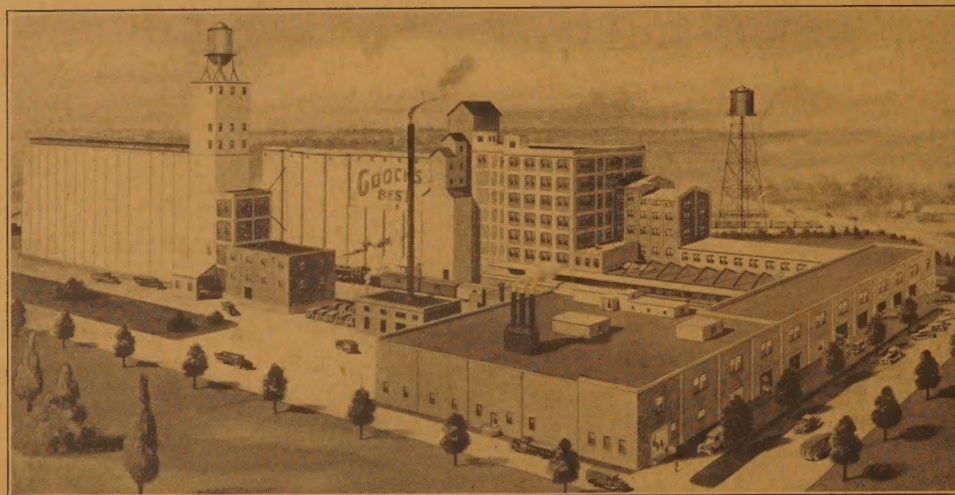
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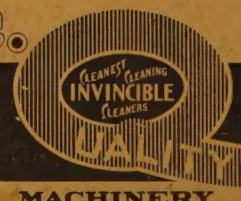
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